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REPORT
OF
CONDITION OF WINTER GRAIN,
THE
PROGRESS OF COTTON PLANTING,
AND
ESTIMATES OF CEREALS OF 1882,
WITH
FREIGHT RATES OF TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

MAY, 1883.

WASHINGTON:
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1883.

MAY REPORT.

DIVISION OF STATISTICS,
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,

May 12, 1883.

SIR: I respectfully present for publication the May crop report, showing condition of winter grain, and of meadows and spring pastures, and the progress of cotton planting. The tendencies to change of crop areas is carefully noted, and the preferences for forage plants indicated. Freight rates of transportation companies are also contained in this report.

Very respectfully,

J. R. DODGE,
Statistician.

Hon. GEORGE B. LORING,
Commissioner.

CROP REPORT FOR MAY.

WHEAT.

The May returns of wheat to the Department of Agriculture make condition, compared with April averages, materially lower in New York and Michigan, and in Ohio and Illinois. Further injury was wrought by frosts early in April, and in the more northern districts the real damage by March freezing was more fully disclosed as the covering of snow and ice disappeared. The average is 77 for New York, the depreciation being heaviest in Onondaga, Niagara, Genesee, and Ontario; for Michigan, 83; for Ohio, 62; for Illinois, 66. Further loss is suffered by plowing up of large areas in Ohio and Illinois. A reduction in Missouri from 83 to 80 is also reported.

In Indiana condition averages 75, and New Jersey reports 101, both the same as in April. All the remaining Northern States show an improvement since the April report, as well as the Pacific coast, and nearly all of the Southern States. These averages are: Connecticut, 96; Pennsylvania, 95; Delaware, 85; Maryland, 99; Virginia, 97; North Carolina, 96; South Carolina, 93; Georgia, 97; Alabama, 98; Mississippi, 92; Texas, 87; Arkansas, 86; Tennessee, 88; West Virginia, 90;

Kentucky, 81; Kansas, 91; California, 77; Oregon, 72. This is an improvement of 15 points in California and 17 in Oregon.

The average condition of the winter wheat is 83½ against 80 in April. The loss in area from replanting in other crops may be assumed to reduce the prospect to that of April 1. In 1879 and 1880 the general average was 99; in 1881, it was 88; in 1882, it was 102; in May of last year, 100. In former years there were no May returns. Two years ago the average declined to 80 in July. Last year it increased to 104 at the time of cutting.

It should be understood that in Department reports of condition 100 means a medium growth, with a full stand and a healthy plant. Ohio and Illinois State reports compare with last year's crop. Thus Ohio reports for May, 56 compared with last year, and 62 compared with an average crop.

The spring wheat area will not be complete till May 15, and will be reported on June 1. The statistical agent for Dakota makes the probable increase 30 per cent. The agent for Minnesota reported 86 per cent. of last year's area already planted. An increase of 15 per cent. is reported in Washington Territory. It is not probable that increase in spring wheat area will more than make good the loss of winter wheat acreage.

Without regard to the spring wheat breadth, the present prospect for the winter wheat area, in consideration of reduced condition and acreage, is 20 per cent. less than in May of last year, representing a loss of about 77,000,000 bushels.

This is a fair comparison of the returns of May with those of May, 1882. The future growth of the plant as settled weather discloses more fully the condition of the roots may change somewhat the prospect. With sufficient root vitality, and favoring conditions of moisture and temperature, tillering of thin stands sometimes repairs partially the apparent damage. Whether this result shall be attained in any appreciable degree will depend on the conditions named. It does not follow, therefore, with the facts at present exactly as reported, that the outcome can be predicted precisely. It is quite within the range of possibilities that future conditions may reduce the deficiency to 30,000,000 bushels, or on the other hand increase it to 100,000,000, yet the probabilities are now strong that the reduction will approximate the figures above.

The following extracts from notes of correspondents are given :

NEW YORK.—*Niagara* : Many fields frozen to death ; outlook never so poor before. *Cattaraugus* : Much will be plowed up and planted in other grain ; was winter-killed. *Steuben* : The tops all killed by cold, but roots seem to be alive, and with favorable weather it is possible to make fair crop. *Tioga* : Backward on account of cold weather. *Genesee* : Badly winter-killed. *Ontario* : Think present condition not above 50. *Livingston* : Badly winter-killed. *Seneca* : Wheat is having hard time ; it is dry and cold. *Schoharie* : Badly winter-killed. *Oneida* : Much of it killed by freezing. *Tompkins* : The late spring has kept it back. *Onondaga* : Many farmers plowing up wheat ; was

winter-killed. *Wayne*: Badly hurt by cold winds the last ten days. *Fulton*: A very dry spring; not rain enough to start wheat. *Chautauqua*: Was frozen out in the northern part of county.

NEW JERSEY.—*Atlantic*: Has improved and is now looking better. *Burlington*: Very fine, except few fields on lowlands where it was injured by ice. *Gloucester*: There has been much improvement in last month. *Sussex*: Looks well, except on low, flat lands. *Cumberland*: Is improving rapidly. *Warren*: Very promising.

PENNSYLVANIA.—*Beaver*: Is poor; some fields will not pay for cutting. *Armstrong*: Badly winter-killed. *Butler*: Many fields will be plowed up and used for other purposes; it is very poor. *Washington*: Great improvement since last report. *Westmoreland*: Considerable injury from freezing out. *Mercer*: Is coming out better than was expected. *Cambria*: Very promising. *Northumberland*: Grows very slowly; the weather is cold and freezing. *Juniata*: Promises a good crop; we need warm weather. *Lycoming*: Reports from all parts very promising. *Crawford*: Badly winter-killed; has not grown much yet. *Lancaster*: Remarkably fine. *Allegheny*: Rather backward, but if season suits will make fair crop. *Clarion*: Where not killed by cold is looking well. *Lawrence*: A slow improvement since April 1. *Wyoming*: Looks better; begins to grow. *Wayne*: Looks promising. *Fulton*: Great improvement since last report.

MARYLAND.—*Carroll*: Not so forward as last spring. *Frederick*: The weather is very favorable. *Harford*: Considerable improvement since last report. *Worcester*: Has been much improvement since last report. *Kent*: Some very poor fields, but the average is good. *Washington*: There is a marked improvement in appearance, but is not fully recovered. *Dorchester*: Is doing well; has regained what it lost in winter.

VIRGINIA.—*Halifax*: Greatly improved. *Pulaski*: Great improvement since last report. *Spottsylvania*: Begins to show signs of excessive rains. *Fauquier*: Looks unusually well, but needs more sunshine. *Shenandoah*: Remarkably fine. *Warren*: Improved rapidly since last report. *Hanover*: Looking very well; some slight indications of rust. *Mecklenburg*: Is improving. *Patrick*: Badly winter-killed; prospects gloomy. *Clarke*: Has made rapid improvement since last report, and promises an average crop. *Middlesex*: Bids fair to make a fair crop. *Stafford*: Cold, wet spring has injured prospects. *Lancaster*: Has not recovered from the effects of the long, cold winter. *Botetourt*: Great improvement since last report.

NORTH CAROLINA.—*Person*: Greatly improved since last report; the prospect is now good. *Rowan*: Greatly improved in last three weeks. *Iredell*: Has improved, and now promises average crop. *Cherokee*: Continued wet weather has injured it. *Anson*: Sowed too late, and stands are poor. *Caldwell*: Unusually fine and promising.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—*Chester*: Great improvement since last report. *Fairfield*: Great improvement since last report.

GEORGIA.—*Cobb*: Looks remarkably well. *Gwinnett*: Unusually promising. *Murray*: Very promising. *Warren*: Has been too wet for it. *Chattooga*: Considering the rain, is looking well. *Bibb*: Looks finely, but there is some rust. *Dawson*: Looks finely now. *Habersham*: Was damaged by freezing out, but the plant is in fine condition now. *Lincoln*: Has greatly improved since last report.

TEXAS.—*Gillespie*: Drought caused low condition. *Lampasas*: Wheat is now heading; there is some rust. *Menard*: There is no wheat this year, for want of necessary machinery to clean it. *San Saba*: Was sown late and is backward. *Brown*: Was badly frozen out and is very sorry in appearance. *Comanche*: Half of crop plowed up and sown in other grains. Where not killed looks well, but is backward. *Morris*: Improved 25 per cent. since last report. *Stephens*: Late, but plant very vigorous. *Ellis*: Is threatened with rust. *McLennan*: Poorest prospect for many years. *Coleman*: What was not plowed up has come out wonderfully. *Hunt*: There are fears of rust.

ARKANSAS.—*Drew*: Very little wheat, but what there is is good. *Independence*: Has good color, but is small. *Pope*: Has improved since last report. *Madison*: Has improved since last report. *Howard*: Is looking well. *Fulton*: Much improvement in wheat since last report. *Searcy*: Wheat is improving.

TENNESSEE.—*Bledsoe*: Looks well, but some places badly winter-killed. *Blount*: Has improved since last report. *Chatham*: Is improving rapidly. *Fayette*: There has been too much rain for wheat. *Hardeman*: Much of it winter-killed. *Houston*: Much injured by freezing. *Moore*: Is too thin to make good crop. *Sequatchie*: Is small and rather thin. *Smith*: The stand is bad; cannot at best make more than three-fourths of a crop. *Trousdale*: The prospects greatly injured by wet weather. *Williamson*: Unusually fine. *Greene*: Much of it is too thin, but is growing finely. *Meigs*: Looks finely, but injury from too much rain is feared. *Robertson*: Is backward, due to wet, cold spring. *Anderson*: A considerable portion winter-killed. *Bedford*: Has improved wonderfully, and now looks well; but the stand is poor. *Davidson*: Is backward. *Knor*: Much improved since last report. *McMinn*: Except late-sown, looks well. *Dyer*: Early-sown is very promising; late-sown is bad stand and poor prospect. *Sumner*: Greatly improved since last report. *Warren*: April was wet and unfavorable to wheat. *Washington*: Too wet; many fields turning yellow. *White*: Much winter-killed. *Tipton*: Has not improved as was hoped. *Rutherford*: About fifteen days late; is not promising. *Obion*: Early sown looks well; late does not improve. *Humphrey*: Has improved since 1st April. *Gibson*: Both late and early greatly improved. *Dickson*: Has improved wonderfully in last two weeks. *Campbell*: Made fine growth in last two weeks.

WEST VIRGINIA.—*Berkeley*: Above average. *Brooke*: Very backward. *Morgan*: Growing fairly, but does not seem to have a strong stalk. *Doddridge*: Thin and poor. *Jackson*: Improved wonderfully in the last month. The present prospect indicates a good crop. Some fields are too thin on the ground. The crop has improved beyond all expectation. *Upshur*: Late-sown wheat was badly frozen. *Marshall*: Winter wheat looking better than was expected one month ago. *Summers*: Somewhat improved since April 1, but is still backward. *Fayette*: Badly frozen out. *Tyler*: Will have good crop with good weather.

KENTUCKY.—*Shelby*: Winter wheat 80, compared with last year, with increase of 10 per cent. in acreage, the fall in condition being due to worn lands. *Washington*: Greater part of wheat thin and making slow start. *Caldwell*: Very forward owing to wet. *Laurel*: Outlook very good, owing to rains. *Franklin*: Decrease in average condition due to fly and drought, but is now growing splendidly and promises an average crop. *Jessamine*: Looking badly from ravages of Hessian fly and cold. *Metcalfe*: Great improvement. *Ohio*: Frozen out, but improving. *Edmonson*: Backward from cold dry March and excessive rains in April, but looking well. *Cumberland*: Sown late and backward from cold. *Graves*: Very backward owing to continued wet. *Woodford*: Improved by recent warm weather, but prospect not flattering for good crop. *Nelson*: Improved very much, but cannot reach average. *Hart*: Improved very much the last month. *Hopkins*: Surprisingly promising after the recent gloomy prospect. *Hickman*: Wheat on good land is in fine condition. *McCracken*: Improved since April 1 from 70 to 80; looking well although late: thin on flat ground. *McLean*: Better prospect than a month ago. *Butler*: Improved wonderfully by recent fine weather. *Rowan*: Late from wet and cold. *Breckinridge*: Backward. *Henderson*: Has come out wonderfully since last report. *Fayette*: Improved very much since March 1. *Owen*: One month since farmers contemplated plowing up for corn, but the recent fine weather has improved it wonderfully and a half crop is now promised. *Pendleton*: Improved rapidly. *Allen*: Vastly improved since the 10th of April, but is mostly too thin. *Greene*: Marked improvement since April 1; slightly damaged by hailstorm on 23d of April. *Livingston*: Never looked so badly. *Madison*: Improved very much by warm weather and rain. *Grant*: Very bad; some fields have improved much since April 1. *Muhlenburgh*: Weather unfavorable for. *Marshall*: Early-sown is about 100; late-sown froze out very thin and is of backward growth; all, however, of fine color. *Hancock*: Improved surprisingly in the past two weeks and promises average crop; all on overflowed lands lost. *Elliott*: Backward from cold wet spring. *Mason*: Not more than half a crop owing to winter freezing. *Spencer*: Improved very

greatly since April 1. *Gallatin*: Much winter-killed. *Russell*: Very thin on ground. *Clinton*: Come out the last month beyond expectation. *Boyle*: Improved since last report. *Union*: 15 per cent improvement recently from fine weather. *Harlan*: Looking well. *Pike*: Greatly improving.

OHIO.—*Ross*: Vast improvement in last two weeks; many fields about to be plowed over now promise good average crop. *Marion*: Growing fast. *Pickaway*: Improved considerably in the last three weeks. *Richland*: Very good owing to favorable winter; all growing crops the same. *Gallia*: Nearly up to average. *Franklin*: Badly winter-killed in places. *Jackson*: Did not get a good start and injured by freezing. *Vinton*: Winter-killed and will not be half crop. *Warren*: Badly winter-killed and damaged by fly on flat clay land. *Hancock*: Looks badly frozen, but may rally under warm rains. *Crawford*: Not improved in April; ground frozen. *Licking*: Improving, but far below average. *Clark*: Damaged last fall by Hessian fly; one-tenth of area being plowed up for corn and oats; late rains and sunshine improving the growing crop. *Seneca*: Not one field in fifty promises half a crop. *Logan*: Not improved much since March owing to drought of two weeks. *Wood*: April report too high, some fields killed and others badly damaged by drought. *Lorain*: Not looking well since cold northeast winds of April 16. *Harrison*: Winter was open and wheat has suffered considerably. Early-sown wheat bids fair for good harvest. *Ashland*: Badly winter-killed; cold weather and no snow, the cause. *Erie*: Nearly a failure. One-half will be plowed up unless it is seeded with timothy and clover. *Carroll*: Looking bad. Some fields are brown and the roots are entirely dead in a great amount of it. A few fields that were top-dressed are looking very well. *Lawrence*: Backward on account of cold. *Huron*: Comes on very slowly. A large amount of it is being plowed and sowed with oats or will be planted with corn. *Holmes*: Owing to cold weather of last two weeks, wheat has not improved. *Jefferson*: Winter wheat came out of winter very bad, but is improving very fast. *Guernsey*: Wheat has improved very much in the past two weeks. *Geauga*: Wheat has improved wonderfully in the past three weeks owing to favorable weather. With the exception of the late-sown wheat, the prospect is for an average crop. The late-sown was badly winter-killed. All two weeks late. *Knox*: Some fields being sheltered look well. Many fields had better be plowed up. General prospect is poor. *Portage*: It is possible that wheat may make a full crop yet, but the recent cold, dry weather has been unfavorable for wheat in its feeble condition. *Hardin*: Poor prospect. If growing season is good, may make 50 per cent; if dry, much less than that. *Union*: A large per cent. of wheat land will be plowed for other crops. Condition of balance, poor. *Allen*: Many farmers place the condition of wheat as low as 33½ per cent. *Butler*: Wheat is rapidly improving and may make an average crop under favorable circumstances. *Mercer*: Prospect for wheat not improved. Much wheat plowed up and more should be. *Fairfield*: Decided improvement in wheat since April 1. *Paulding*: Late-sown wheat is almost a universal failure. The very early sown is doing well; 20 per cent. of the late-sown will be (or ought to be) plowed up. *Shelby*: The condition of the present growing crops of wheat, rye, and barley is not at all flattering, and much of it will be plowed under to give room for the spring sowing and planting. *Champaign*: The prospect for a wheat crop is the poorest in thirty years. Much of it would have been plowed up but for the fact that the ground had been seeded to grass, and farmers do not like to break their rotation of crops. *Van Wert*: Wheat has come out considerably since last report. *Adams*: Wheat with average conditions henceforward may make about one-half the amount of bushels of last year. *Sandusky*: Wheat is killed beyond a hope of recovery. *Auglaize*: Wheat was sown later than usual for fear of the Hessian fly, therefore had poor growth; was young, weak, and tender, but little protected by snow, and was badly frozen. The earliest sown and heaviest manured looks best. *Scioto*: The spring has been unusually favorable for late wheat, and the prospect is now better than in the winter. *Madison*: Wheat is very short as well as thin. *Muskingum*:

Winter wheat, on the usual amount of corn ground sowing, is much worse than usual. *Delaware*: About 10 per cent. of wheat plowed under for oats, corn, and flax, and much more that is not worth cutting or saving is not plowed for the sake of the grass seed that was sown. *Hocking*: Winter wheat very backward, will not make more than three-fourths of a crop. *Ottawa*: Half a crop from cold; many fields plowed up for oats, barley, and corn. *Clermont*: Considerably winter-killed; present prospect good.

MICHIGAN.—*Lapeer*: Good root, but rather small top, owing to poor start. *Kent*: Does not look so well, owing to cold and drought. *Muskegon*: Looking healthily, but needs rain. *Oceana*: Hurt considerably by drought. *Oakland*: Backward and suffering from drought and cold. *Macomb*: Low average, due to cold and drought during April. *Genesee*: Badly winter-killed on clay and high rolling land. *Allegan*: Very much affected by drought; the plant is small. *Bay*: Needs rain. *Tascola*: Ten per cent. winter-killed. *Jackson*: Looks well. *Mason*: Was well protected during winter by snow. *Van Buren*: Badly damaged by cold and drought. *Eaton*: Suffering from cold and drought. *Newaygo*: Winter-killed very much, and balance of poor growth, owing to cold and drought; much will be plowed up. *Leelenaw*: Smothered some by heavy snows. *Osceola*: Fair, but of slow growth. *Saint Clair*: Suffered very much from cold and drought since April 1. *Saint Joseph*: Injured by freezing in March, but doing well now. *Livingston*: Badly winter-killed and many fields plowed up. *Branch*: Very backward. *Wayne*: Suffered materially since April 1 from freezing. *Monroe*: Badly winter-killed. *Wanshura*: Looking very well. *Polk*: But little sown, but looks well.

INDIANA.—*Huntington*: Backward. *Fulton*: Improving, owing to fine rains. *Madison*: Improving. *Franklin*: Looks badly on poor land. *Jackson*: Improved wonderfully in the last month. *Saint Joseph*: Injured by cold winds. *Monroe*: Looks 25 per cent. better than last month, owing to fine rains in April. *Switzerland*: Looks well on clay lands, but badly frozen on black or limestone land. *Tipton*: Damaged by freezing. *Union*: Improved very much from recent warm weather and rain. *Putnam*: Coming out wonderfully, owing to the favorable weather in April. *Sullivan*: Much of the wheat has been plowed up and land planted in corn. *Marshall*: At least 20 per cent. better at this date than for two years past. *De Kalb*: Having been covered with snow all winter, it has a good stand, but short in growth. *Orange*: That sown between September 20 and October 5, and the land properly prepared, is good: otherwise poor. *Jefferson*: That which is living improved rapidly within the last three weeks. *Wabash*: Badly killed in all fields, owing to bad start, severe cold, and fly. *Tipppecanoe*: Worst condition for years, not more than one-half crop, owing to severe sleet last February. *Jay*: Very spotted and in worse condition than last month. *Clay*: Short, of feeble growth, and much thinned by freezing. *Parke*: Greatly damaged in March by dry cold weather; cannot make over two-thirds of a crop. *Lagrange*: Killed in spots by ice. *Delaware*: Bad; many fields being plowed up. *Clinton*: Badly frozen out. *Elkhart*: Will be good yet with good warm rain. *Warren*: Backward, and short crop promised. *Crawford*: Has been remarkably backward, but is now fast improving; much, however, was winter-killed. *Scott*: Low average, due to lack of snow and the fly. *Montgomery*: Prospect at present discouraging; still, with favorable weather, may have fair crop. *Hawcock*: Badly winter-killed and slow growth. *White*: Most damaged on lightest and driest land; it is thin and promises no more than half crop. *Decatur*: Very poor, from hard and freezing winter, but improving under April weather. *Vermillion*: Badly winter-killed and greater portion plowed up. *Steuben*: Good. *Fayette*: Badly winter-killed on uplands, which constitute three-fourths of whole area; balance improved in April. *Dearborn*: Will not average 6 or 8 bushels to the acre unless weather improves. *Pike*: Looking badly, owing to frequent freezing and thawing. *Fountain*: Coming out, and will make three-fourths of a crop. *Morgan*: Average. *Rush*: Growing very fast. *Ohio*: Backward from late sowing. *Boone*: Winter-killed on clay lands. *Warrick*: Below average. *Johnson*: Decidedly

unpromising, owing to careless preparation and seeding. *Harrison*: Greatly improved recently. *Bartholomew*: Improving. *Clarke*: Improved considerably since April 1. *Whitley*: Doing well, but needs rain. *Brown*: Damaged by freezing and thawing. *Spencer*: Some damaged by freezing and fly, but now improving. *Porter*: Seems to be dying in many places.

ILLINOIS.—*Jo Daviess*: Patchy and uneven. *Stephenson*: Some looking fair. *Edgar*: Prospect of only half a crop. *Jackson*: Injured by freezing on prairie lands. *Stark*: Decreased acreage, but looking well. *Saint Clair*: Very poor condition. *Randolph*: Prospect of a small crop. *Coles*: Badly injured by cold, dry weather. *Jefferson*: Badly injured by the fly and cold weather. *Kankakee*: Some looking fair. *Morgan*: Is badly winter-killed. *Saline*: Injured by freezing. *Madison*: Favorable. *Christian*: Some looking fair. *Marion*: Badly injured by the fly; 25 per cent. winter-killed. *Perry*: Very slow. *Cass*: Looks very well. *Bond*: Injured by freezing. *Livingston*: None raised in the county. *Cook*: None raised. *Montgomery*: Winter-killed on prairie land. *Shelby*: Prospect of only half a crop. *Warren*: Looking fair. *Fayette*: Badly injured. *Sangamon*: Injured by freezing. *Kendall*: Badly winter-killed. *Putnam*: Favorable. *Macoupin*: On rolling land badly killed. *Gallatin*: Injured by too much rain. *Winnebago*: Injured by cold and dry weather. *Williamson*: Favorable. *Clark*: Sixty per cent. injured by freezing. *Massac*: Winter-killed. *De Witt*: Retarded by cold, dry weather. *Fulton*: Some looking fair. *Henry*: None raised in the county. *Schuyler*: None raised in the county. *De Kalb*: Winter-killed. *Dike*: Some looking fair. *Vermillion*: Badly injured. *Pratt*: Very thin on ground, and half a crop promised.

WISCONSIN.—*Green Lake*: Good. *Richland*: Looks well, but needs rain. *Polk*: But little sown, but looks well. *Waushara*: Looks well. *Walworth*: Below average owing to cold and drought. *Racine*: Frozen out more than expected a month back. *Dane*: Little damaged by severe weather. *Dunn*: Looks well; covered with snow all winter. *Chippewa*: Very little, but good. *Barren*: Good. *Milwaukee*: Suffering from cold and drought. *Crawford*: Looks well and promises full crop. *Dodge*: Much more promising than a month ago. *Waupaca*: Never looked better.

MISSOURI.—*Monteau*: May be called spotted; some crops very promising, mainly on bottom or rich upland; thin land shows poor prospect, almost a failure; spring very late, but otherwise favorable. *Platte*: Somewhat improved by warm weather, but is very thin on ground, and needs rain very much. *Howell*: Coming forward beyond all expectations; spring has been unusually backward, which accounts for the low percentage of the crop. *Christian*: Has not been so badly injured for fifteen years that I have lived here; will require very favorable weather to make 50 per cent. of an average crop. *Bollinger*: In some cases came up badly, was damaged by Hessian fly, and in many cases was frozen out, but is now improving very much, but cannot make a heavy yield. *Andrain*: Has not improved to any extent; large areas totally killed. *Washington*: Looking very bad, owing to extreme cold winter and heavy sleets. *Warren*: Damaged by being winter-killed. *Lincoln*: Backward; not bunched as much as usual; no insects yet. *Jefferson*: Present prospect poor, owing to weather being cold and wet. *Bates*: Suffering very much for want of rain. *Cape Girardeau*: Late, owing to wet weather. *Douglas*: Spring late and wheat backward. *Barry*: Injured by the winter; the spring backward. *Madison*: Favorable weather of April improved wheat wonderfully. *Camden*: Badly winter-killed, and growth retarded by dry weather. *Worth*: April too dry for wheat to start well after the freezing in March; some pieces more or less winter-killed where exposed to northwest winds. *Livingston*: Retarded in growth by the dry weather. *Atchison*: Very little sown last fall, though what there is looks exceedingly well. *Taney*: Late rains and warm weather have improved the appearance of the crop; about 12 per cent. of the crop has been plowed up and planted in corn. *Hickory*: Badly winter-killed; with dry and backward spring, gives an unusually bad showing. *Pettis*: Area less than last year, and condition low, on account of backward spring and dry weather. *Stone*: Severe

freezing in winter and the unusually dry spring have damaged the crop fully one-half, if not more. *Putnam*: No wheat to speak of raised in the county. *Gusconade*: Damaged considerably this month; dry storms and no rains. *Franklin*: Coming out finely. *Newton*: Changed materially since last report, owing to late spring. *Vernon*: One half of all wheat has been turned under and put in other crops; the remaining half may possibly make half crop; at all events, the crop is a failure in the county. *Laclede*: Considerably winter-killed and damaged by drought in spring; many fields plowed up. *Dallas*: Poorest in years. *Wayne*: Has come out very much in last ten days. *Knox*: Little, but good. *De Kalb*: Good, but needs rain. *Pulaski*: Suffered considerably from drought. *Saint Genevieve*: Improved greatly during past month.

KANSAS.—*Butler*: Early sown doing well, late not so good. *Clay*: Good when plowing was done early and put in early in September; that sown late did not get a growth in the fall owing to dry weather. *Jefferson*: Injured by dry freezing in March. *Greenwood*: Affected by the dry weather of April. *Marshall*: Winter broke about the 1st of March and wheat sprang up with a rapid growth. *Jewell*: Looks very well, though but little was sown owing to drought last fall. *Harvey*: Not quite so good generally as last year, though it is a good average. *Wyandotte*: Suffering for some time past for want of rain. *Jackson*: Looking unusually well, but will soon need rain. *Phillips*: Promises better than when last reported, being helped by early rains. *Saline*: Fifteen per cent. winter-killed. *Dickinson*: Looks splendid. *Cloud*: Above the average condition in growth, owing to favorable spring. *Woodson*: Late, owing to dry spring. *Stafford*: As compared with last year not over 75, but with term of years is a full average. *McPherson*: Stand not so good as last year, but above an average and looking very well. Turkey wheat mostly sown, which is the best for Kansas. *Labette*: Badly winter-killed and the two last months have been very dry, still further injuring it; in need of a good rain. *Doniphan*: Looks healthy but scattering on the ground, March and April being dry. *Barton*: Up to a full average. *Bourbon*: Much winter-killed, some farmers plowing up and planting corn. *Allen*: Making a fair growth although the season so far has been dry; fully 33 per cent. has been plowed up; that left to grow may, I think, be reported above an average. *Brown*: That seeded to land cultivated to corn the previous year, being simply drilled or cultivated on the surface, at present growing finely, and gives promise of a good yield. *Sumner*: Will average full 8 inches high. *Rush*: Improved since warm weather came. *Pairnee*: That that survived the winter looks well. *Nemaha*: But little raised as this is a stock county. *Coffey*: Suffered slightly for want of rain, yet looks well at this time. *Atchison*: Suffering for rain, also injured by the dry, cold weather of March. *Reno*: Late sown badly winter-killed, especially upon ground plowed late in the fall. *Norton*: What little there is is good, though owing to late sowing a great deal is winter-killed. *Montgomery*: In rather low condition; injured by dry freezing in latter part of winter, and still retarded by dry weather; the rainfall for April was only 1.64 inches, the lowest on record in this county. *Johnson*: Late sown some winter-killed; the fine rain of March 28 is bringing it forward. *Decatur*: All lost. *Cherokee*: Winter average poor; cause, exposure, want of snow, and late freezing. *Osborne*: But for late sowing the condition would be full 100. *Leavenworth*: Suffering severely for want of rain. *Rooks*: Good. *Douglas*: Good, but backward owing to cold, wet spring.

NEBRASKA.—*Gosper*: Spring wheat never looked better at this time of year. *Harlan*: Had winter wheat been sown it would have been a good crop because we had plenty of snow, and our early rain (which we do not always get) would have made it. *Furnas*: April has not been as expected; many fields resowed to spring; some good stands reported. *Dawson*: Not over-half a stand, owing to dry fall, cold, and backward spring. *Douglas*: No winter sown; spring fine; never better.

CALIFORNIA.—*Solano*: Since my last report we have had some 5 inches of rainfall, which has materially changed our prospect. Much of the grain will not, however, entirely outgrow the damage done by the long drought. *San Bernardino*: Owing to

dry season, no wheat sown. *San Joaquin*: The cold, dry winter, the cause of reduced condition; grain heading out prematurely; grass also; Hessian fly is said to be seen in numbers. *Lassen*: The spring has been very dry; no rain or snow during the winter; have had heavy storms this month that helped our crops. *Fresno*: Owing to a dry, cold winter our crops were not at all favorable until the 15th of March, when it set in raining, and all crops have come beyond all expectation, a large amount of spring work being done, and pasture lands look fine. *El Dorado*: Drought or late frosts have injured our crops materially.

OREGON.—*Columbia*: Winter wheat, what there is, looks promising. *Washington*: The fall winter sowed being all frozen out, our crop in this county will all be spring this season. An increased area is already sown to wheat and it is looking excellent. *Benton*: The winter grain all frozen out, but was all resown in March. It has been raining now for a month and all spring plowing and sowing is badly behind. *Josephine*: Winter wheat is not so good as usual this spring, owing to the severe freezing last winter. *Clackamas*: Within this district winter wheat is pretty near an average. *Linn*: All fall-sown grain is winter killed. Some winter wheat sown in February and the first week in March last looks well. *Lane*: Killed by freezing in February. This is the first year during thirty that the winter wheat crop of this county has ever failed from freezing or otherwise. *Polk*: Winter wheat is completely frozen out; just a few patches left.

COTTON PLANTING.

Returns of the progress of cotton planting show that the work is later than usual in every State, and indicate that on May 1, 74 per cent. of the proposed area was planted, when the usual proportion is said to be 84 per cent. In Virginia and North Carolina it was very late. The percentages planted were: Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 35; South Carolina, 75; Georgia, 73; Florida, 96; Alabama, 8; Mississippi, 82; Louisiana, 81; Texas, 75; Arkansas, 72; Tennessee, 67.

CHANGES IN CROP AREAS.

The increased price of potatoes has stimulated their cultivation from Maine to Pennsylvania, the increase in acreage being estimated as high as 25 per cent. in Hillsborough County, New Hampshire, and 30 per cent. in Queens County, New York, while in the region indicated but four counties report a decrease, the chief being of 25 per cent. in Monroe County, New York, where barley is substituted.

The canning industry has enlarged the area of sweet corn in Oxford, Somerset, Kennebec, and Franklin Counties, Maine, and in Baltimore County, Maryland.

An increase of field corn is reported in Carroll and Rockingham Counties, New Hampshire, where the home varieties are valued higher for feeding and cost less than the grain brought from the West. The requirements of silos have enlarged the acreage of corn in Worcester County, Massachusetts.

Winter killing of wheat has increased the area of barley in the counties of Niagara and Onondaga, New York, and of corn in Butler County, Pennsylvania.

High prices have invited attention to hops in Herkimer, Madison,

Wyoming, Franklin, and Otsego Counties, New York, and the increase in acreage is specially marked in the last two.

In Virginia rains hindered the sowing of oats until it was too late, lessening the acreage by 40 per cent. in Floyd and Montgomery, and reducing it in Pulaski, Appomattox, and Matthews. In Montgomery the same cause diminished the breadth of corn 25 per cent. In Charlotte County cotton will this year be virtually abandoned, owing to decline of price and unfavorable season. Less tobacco will be raised in Halifax, Bradford, Greene, and Hanover; in the first, scarcity of plants is the cause, and in the latter, high price of labor, which also reduced crop areas in Lunenburg. In Chesterfield corn is giving place to small fruits and vegetables.

In Caldwell County, North Carolina, there is a marked increase in both cotton and tobacco, while the latter is lessened in Orange County, and cotton displaced by bread crops in Wake. In Davidson County the tendency is to less corn and more small grain; in Yadkin there is a noticeable increase in spring oats.

There is a disposition to substitute oats to a great extent for corn in Union County, South Carolina.

Increased attention to oats is also mentioned in Effingham, Fulton, Columbia, and Campbell Counties, Georgia. The low price of corn served to lessen its breadth in Coweta. A tendency to diversify crops is indicated in Murray, Decatur, Sumter, and Morgan. More cotton is reported in Elbert and Pickens, and less in Columbia and Pulaski. In the latter corn is substituted.

In Marshall and Clarke Counties, Alabama, cotton is yielding space to grass and small grain, and in Greene there is a noticeable tendency to diversify crops.

In the counties of Clarke and Wilkinson, Mississippi, is a marked increase in the breadth of corn at the expense of cotton, reaching thirty per cent. in the latter. More than the usual amount of corn is planted in Claiborne, Jefferson, Newton, and Jackson.

An increased area is devoted to grain and forage crops in a few Texas counties, mainly in Rusk, Morris, Lee, and Clay; yet it is claimed in Kinney County that with more railroads corn can now be brought cheaper from Kansas, and its planting shows a great decrease.

Newton County, Arkansas, reports an increase of corn by 25 per cent., at the expense of cotton. The proportion of corn is also increased in Howard, Columbia, Dallas, Baxter, and Union. A marked determination to plant less cotton is the report from Arkansas County, and grass is cultivated in place of cotton in Logan, while in White there is a disposition to plant less corn and more cotton.

There is evinced a decided tendency to the cultivation of grass for hay and grazing in Tennessee. This is marked in the counties of Smith, Williamson, James, Jefferson, Loudon, Robertson, Knox, Sevier, Sumner, Washington, and Hawkins. A large increase of potatoes is men-

tioned in Davidson, Unicoi, and Warren, the result of high prices. The reduced areas are of cotton, corn, and tobacco.

Nine counties in Kentucky report a larger breadth of corn; in five of these there is a corresponding decrease in tobacco, the causes assigned being unsatisfactory prices and belief that it exhausts the soil rapidly; corn has been planted in one-third the winter-killed wheat-fields of Lewis County. Tobacco crop is destroyed by fly in Allen, and the area is smaller in Green, Butler, and Owen. There are in the State, however, fourteen counties that show an extended acreage of tobacco; it is doubled in Shelby and Scott, increased 25 and 20 per cent., respectively, in Jessamine and Bourbon, and large in the rest. Hemp has given the ground in most cases; its area being reduced in eight counties.

The demand for corn, together with the winter's injury to wheat, will change the usual relative areas of these grains in Ohio, Michigan, and Indiana; much of the frozen wheat will give place to corn, and some of it to oats, the acreage of which will be enlarged. Clover was frozen seriously in Hardin and Allen Counties, Ohio. In Saginaw County, Michigan, "an over-supply of hay will cause more meadows to be broken;" while in Leelenaw there is fifty per cent. more clover. An increase in beans is reported from Saint Joseph and Livingston, and in Chippewa County "growing of garden pease has been a success for two years past, and every farmer now expects to make half his money out of this crop."

There is a tendency to a marked increase in the breadth of corn and oats in Illinois; although prolonged rains have interfered in Gallatin, Williamson, and Wabash Counties. In Richland "the flax crop for seed is totally neglected;" and a forty per cent. decrease in broom corn is reported from Coles, as so much of last year's crop is on hand.

The correspondent in Columbia County, Wisconsin, mentions a "twenty per cent. decrease in spring wheat, owing to its uncertainty and to better prices prevailing for other crops." From Crawford County the report is "clover and timothy fast superseding wheat, owing to increase of stock." And the returns from many other counties in the State are of similar import, indicating a reduction in the wheat acreage and an increased attention to other products. Poor seed is the reason given for the decrease of corn in Monroe County.

The returns from Minnesota and Missouri, like those from Wisconsin, also indicate a tendency to lessen the area of wheat, replacing it with corn, oats, potatoes, and grass, and to pay more attention to stock-raising. In Des Moines County, Iowa, the reduction of spring wheat acreage is estimated at fifty per cent., and in Wright at sixty; in Keokuk its "sowing is nearly suspended." In these counties oats are raised in place of the wheat.

In Missouri the plowing of winter-killed wheat-fields has increased the area of corn in many counties; there is a slight increase of oats from the same cause, and in Vernon it has led to doubling the flax

acreage. There is less cotton in Pemiscot, Taney, Dunklin, and New Madrid. A demand for vegetables in Texas has stimulated their planting in Ripley and Barry Counties.

The changes in crops in Kansas are not unusual. Dry weather interfered with fall wheat sowing in some counties and the ground is occupied by other grains, principally corn. An increase of sorghum is reported in Edwards County, and a decrease of castor beans in Labette, owing to partial failure and poor price of last year's crop.

From Nebraska the counties of Furnas, Red Willow, and Antelope alone return an increase in wheat. The remainder of the State shows a lessening of the acreage of wheat in nearly every county reporting, and a corresponding increase in corn and oats, mainly the former. Blight and chinch bugs have been wheat's chief foes.

There is little change in California. In Mendocino the increase in price has doubled the hop planting at the expense of corn and grain. In Napa, vineyards are taking the place of corn fields.

A tendency to increase forage crops in Oregon and decrease barley in Nevada is observable.

There are no marked changes in crops in the other Western States or Territories.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND PEACH PROSPECTS.

An investigation of the peach prospect in Delaware, made by the statistical agent of the United States Department of Agriculture for that State, shows that apprehensions of damage by black frosts of April 25 and 29 were not realized. The orchards made a fair growth of well-ripened wood last season; the trees are healthy, and now in general bloom, though not so full as last year by 20 per cent. There is a large increase of new orchards in New Castle County.

The Maryland peach prospect, as reported by the statistical agent for that State, is a full average. The trees were in full bloom on the 26th of April, fourteen days later than usual, thus escaping the injury from frosts incident to the season. The prospect for other fruits in Maryland is unusually good.

VIEWS OF STATE AGENTS.

CHANGES IN CROPPING.

The Maine State agent thus refers to changes in crop areas:

1. The general course of our agricultural operations will not be materially changed from last year. There have been for years, however, gradual changes in the following directions, perhaps more noticeable this year than at any time in the past:

- a. The growing of a larger area of sweet corn for canning factories, as their business is constantly extending and new factories being built.

- b. In the vicinity of cities and manufacturing towns and villages more and more land is being put into small fruits and "truck" crops.

e. An increase of potatoes in Aroostook County, in consequence of the ease of culture and the demand for the starch, of which great quantities are made.

d. Probably an increase of hops in both Aroostook and Oxford Counties, in consequence of the exceptionally high price last season. One or two counties only in Maine grow this crop.

NEW YORK CROPS.

The statistical agent of New York writes:

Returns received from Genesee County, the most important wheat district in this State, reduce the percentage from 85 to 60. John W. Brown, correspondent from that county, says that the county of Genesee usually raises about 800,000 bushels of wheat. The first of April it was mostly covered with snow and its condition was uncertain. The weather since then has been favorable, and the extent of injury is now more apparent. The injury is done in two ways, but mostly by severe cold winds when it was tender. It had a fair growth and was yet growing when first covered by snow, the 20th of November. It remained covered without the ground freezing any till sometime in January, when much the larger part of it was laid bare by winds and a thaw. Directly following this thaw we had severe cold winds with a little driving snow, but not enough snow lodged among the wheat to protect it. Much of it is killed outright, and more is so enfeebled that I fear it will not amount to much; besides this, some is entirely killed by being smothered under patches of ice.

There has been no throwing out of the roots of the grass or clover by freezing and thawing, as the ground did not thaw but little after freezing till the final break-up in April. Hence grass and clover are uninjured. I think none of the fruit is yet injured. In regard to fruit, my observation agrees with Mr. Brown's, and I think the prospect at present is very flattering for a large yield of all kinds of fruit. In the northern and northeastern portions of the State, including the fertile section of the Mohawk Valley, winter grain never presented a more healthful appearance than at present. It was so well protected by snow during the winter, which remained on the ground until all freezing was past, that both winter grain and grass are uninjured.

In my orchard I have gathered a number of apples in a state of perfect preservation which have laid upon the ground all winter.

TRUCK FARMING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The State agent of South Carolina says:

A decided impetus has been given truck farming in the lower part of the State by recent arrangements perfected by the South Carolina Railroad for the transportation of fruits and vegetables to Western markets. Under the plan now proposed, a refrigerator car will be run between Charleston and Chicago, carrying the products of the Carolina orchards and gardens to the latter city and returning loaded with beef and other articles for Southern markets. One trip has been made, and the results are very satisfactory. The perfection of this scheme has greatly increased the acreage in melons and other fruits and all garden truck along the entire line of the road in this State, and if the profits are reasonable this season the business will grow to very much larger proportions next year. At a joint meeting of the railroad officials and farmers in Barnwell County a few days since, held to consider this new industry, it was shown that there were already planted for the present crop, on the line of the railroad, within a distance of less than 10 miles, 4,906 acres in watermelons, 126 acres in Irish potatoes, 15 acres in cabbage, 3 acres of onions, and 18 acres of cucumbers. A similar acreage immediately on the entire line of the road would give over 66,000 acres in melons and 2,000 acres in potatoes.

INDIANA WHEAT PROSPECT.

The Indiana statistical agent reports :

Much of the early-sown wheat was badly injured by the fly, and that late sown was winter-killed to a considerable extent; the freezing weather and winds after the snow disappeared added to the damage. From present prospects there will not be much over two-thirds of an average yield in the State, and that can be had only with favorable weather, &c., from now till harvest.

The indications are that there will be a fair fruit crop, with the exception of peaches. Thirty-three correspondents report the per cent. of apples as over 100.

WHEAT IN KANSAS.

The State agent makes the following explanation concerning the capabilities of different districts in Kansas :

That portion of the State of Kansas that might properly be styled the wheat-growing region comprises thirteen counties lying contiguous and situated a little east of the center; the belt thus formed running from the southern border to within 50 miles of the northern line, and being about 100 miles in width. These thirteen counties contain very nearly three-fifths of the area sown, and during the past month have increased in condition at least 10 per cent.

One-fifth of the State acreage lying in the southeastern and extreme west central portions is in very poor condition, and as a whole the prospect has decreased during April, and cannot make more than a half crop. Much of the acreage in these two sections was sown very late in the fall. The severe weather killed out much of it, and retarded the growth of the balance. The spring opened rather late, and the weather has been altogether unpropitious. The remaining fifth of the area has about held its own in condition during April, and is about 15 per cent. below an average. Taking these three portions together, and giving to each its proportionate value—*i. e.*, the wheat belt 110, the southeast and west central 50, and the remainder 35—the State average will be 93 as compared with an average year. Of course as compared with last year this per cent. will not hold good, as the condition of the wheat crop in April, 1882, was at least 15 per cent. above an average. In the wheat belt the weather during the month has been very favorable to the crop, timely and effective showers having occurred in nearly every portion of it.

The rainfall for the month was 2.12 inches, which is ninety-two hundredths of an inch below the April average for fifteen years, but this rainfall was so evenly divided that it has proved entirely sufficient for agricultural needs.

The southeastern and west central portions had but little rainfall during the first twenty-five days of April, at least not enough to bring forward the late wheat. Showers have been occurring in the southeast during the past week, but are light and unsatisfactory. In the extreme west central they are yet without spring rains. The northern and northeastern sections have had sufficient rainfall, and the crop is improving daily. The acreage that is in poor condition and that killed by freezing is confined altogether to the late sowing. Where the crop was put in early the condition is uniformly good. The proportion winter-killed will reach probably 10 per cent.; so in computing the crop of 1883, as compared with that of 1882, four per cent. must be deducted, in the first place, for the decrease in acreage sown; ten per cent. for the area winter-killed, and twenty-two per cent. for the difference in condition, or a total of thirty-six per cent. The present indications are, therefore, that the crop of 1883 will be less than that of 1882 by 36 per cent.

MINNESOTA WHEAT.

The State agent says :

In my report for April 1 I stated that the acreage proposed to be devoted to wheat this year in Minnesota would equal about 98 per cent. of the area of last year. I

have returns now from all but four of the cultivated counties, and from those I have heard through personal interviews, and an aggregate of the estimates made by county correspondents indicates that but 86 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the proposed area (85 per cent. of area of 1882) had been seeded on May 1. Seeding was, however, being continued, and farmers generally contemplated putting in all the land; but in the northern half of the State frequent rains and a snowfall on May 2 will occasion delay, and it is doubtful if the full extent of planting can be done.

In the southern counties a somewhat increased area of wheat has been sown because of apprehensions that the seed corn procurable would not prove productive. Hence, appearances now favor the opinion that the wheat acreage this year will not exceed 93 per cent. of that of 1882, and whether it will reach that will depend upon the weather for seeding during the next ten days. Late-sown wheat in Minnesota is always in danger of being shriveled up by a hot dry term just as it is maturing.

The condition of the earlier sown wheat is fair. It grows slowly on account of the cool weather, but appears healthy. I have put condition of crop generally at 80 per cent. of a fair average condition at this time of year, which is the utmost it will bear.

Only 76 per cent. of the proposed oats area had been sown on the 1st, equal to 85 per cent. of last year's acreage. The remainder will, however, probably be sown. Hence, I still place the probable acreage at 116 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of that of last year.

As corn is generally grown south of the line where excessive wet weather has prevailed, and because planting may be continued into June, it is altogether likely that the acreage reported last month—*i. e.*, 115 per cent. of that of 1882—will be planted. The only untoward circumstance is the doubtful quality of the seed, apprehensions about which, however, are by no means general.

Only about 72.8 per cent. of the barley was sown up till the 1st, and it is doubtful whether the proposed extent of land will be planted. I have not, however, thought best to change the figures given last month, *viz*, 106 per cent. of acreage of 1882.

The area devoted to sorghum will, it is believed, slightly exceed that of last year.

Winter rye is reported as excellent condition. Spring rye, very little sown. Of both varieties, about 102 per cent. of the acreage of last year will be grown.

Planted forest trees have endured the winter admirably. A few instances are reported of their being broken down by snow drifts, but the damage is slight. A large additional area will be planted this season.

DAKOTA WHEAT.

The State agent of Dakota says:

The month of April has been backward, retarding farmers in their seeding. In the southern part of the Territory the month closes with small grain seeding pretty well finished up excepting flax, which will be sown up to the middle of June on new breaking.

The wheat is coming up and growing nicely, the fields looking green at considerable distance. The soil is in an excellent condition to contribute to the vigorous growth of the plant. With warm weather from this time forward the prospects are good for the crops.

In North Dakota the seeding is not quite finished, but one week to ten days in May, if weather is propitious, will complete it. Three-fourths or more is already in the ground. In North Dakota wheat is the principal crop, with oats about the only other crop, while in Southern Dakota the crops are diversified.

In the older counties of South Dakota the good yield and fair price received last year has stimulated an increase in acreage of about 15 per cent. in the counties of Yankton, Bonhomme, Hutchinson, Turner, Clay, Union, Lincoln, and Minnehaha; 20 per cent. in Moody, Brookings, Deuel, Richland, Cass, Traill, Grand Forks, Walsh, and Pembina; 25 per cent. in Hanson, Davison, Miner, Lake, McCook, Kingsbury, Hamlin, Codington, Grant, Barnes, Kidder, Burleigh, and Stutsman; 40 per cent. in

Beadle, Clark, Brule, and Hughes; 75 per cent. in Aurora and Douglas; 100 per cent. in Spink, Brown, Hand, Dickey, and La Mour.

Figuring up in the aggregate it will make fully 25 per cent. increase in acreage in the Territory, with a liability to overrun rather than under. Thus the season opens, despite its backwardness, with everything favorable to 15,000,000 to 18,000,000 wheat yield, the former if crop is same as last year, the latter if North Dakota comes up to an average year. There is an increase in oats acreage of 20 to 25 per cent. Winter rye looks well, but acreage is too small to figure on. But little of the old crop of wheat has left the farmers' hands in the last thirty days. The farmers in South Dakota are holding considerable oats and corn for market, perhaps 20 per cent. of the last crop, while in North Dakota it is all used in home consumption. Corn-planting has just commenced; the acreage it is expected will be largely increased, but it is too early to base an estimate yet.

CALIFORNIA WHEAT AREA.

The California assessors' returns for 1879 gave about a million acres more than the census in wheat. It appears that local estimates of the crop have been based on these large figures, and have made for years past an aggregate averaging some 10,000,000 more than the exportation and possible consumption, and larger than departmental estimates by nearly that difference. It is certain that the local estimates in question are enormous exaggerations of the fact.

The State statistical agent, whose attention has been called to this discrepancy of wheat area, thus explains:

I can readily understand why you cannot account for the vast difference between the census report and the assessors' returns. In this State we summer fallow considerably, and unlike our Eastern brethren we fallow our land in the spring, and sow early in the fall; land that is fallowed generally lies over one season. Each farmer reserves a certain amount for fallow land. This when sown early gets the benefit of *all* the rain. Now, my opinion is that the census merely showed the amount actually seeded, while the assessors give that in cultivation.

In the great wheat-growing sections from 25 to 30 per cent. of the cultivated land is summer fallowed. After due inquiry, I have found that about 25 per cent. of the acreage reported to me by the assessors last year was reported as "cultivated for wheat," but not for that year; this would reduce my acreage 864,514 acres.

Relative to the area and condition of the present crop, he writes:

The acreage this year will exceed that of last about 10 per cent. Our summer fallow is doing well, but our winter sown is somewhat stunted, although growing, and as we are now having favorable weather, I think it will pull through. Our export this year will not exceed 20,000,000 bushels, if that; in fact, many competent growers place it as low as 16,500,000. The cause for this low estimate is that in some of our largest grain-growing counties the fall of rain was 20 per cent. less than in 1882. In Colusa County they will not have three-fourths of a crop; the rainfall there in 1882 was 10 inches, and this year but 8.

With favorable weather from now until the wheat passes through the "milk," we will have 30,000,000 bushels. Our barley crop will be large, as will our hay, as most of the late sown will be cut for hay. I think 25 per cent. will cover the summer fallow and that cut for hay, the amount to be deducted from assessors' returns each year.

SUBMERGED PASTURAGE.

Our correspondent for Catahoula Parish, Louisiana, Mr. Michael Dempsey, whose report for April 1 reached the Department April 26,

from suspension of mail facilities, makes the following dismal record of the mishaps of the year, while present prospects are little improved, the low lands under water, and the cattle that survive seeking refuge in the hills, stranded between fire and water, the range having recently been burned for a distance of 30 miles :

The loss of horses during the past year has been the severest ever known. Twenty per cent. died from starvation on account of the overflow of the Mississippi River. The loss by old age, staggers, charbon, colic, &c., did not exceed 4 per cent. Staggers is the most fatal disease here. It generally appears during the months of April and May, but sporadic cases may occur at any season of the year. On the 23d of April, 1873, within a radius of 3 miles round this village of Jena, 26 horses died in less than twenty-four hours. On the 8th of May, 1877, nearly an equal loss occurred in the same neighborhood. The disease appears to have three stages, called blind, or sleepy staggers, stomach staggers, and mad staggers; the latter stage is incurable, the second doubtful, while the blind staggers, if properly treated, readily gives way to simple treatment—one tablespoonful of sulphate of iron well pulverized and delivered far back on the root of the tongue, copious bleeding, and a liberal supply of cold water to the head. No other medicine has been found to act so well on the stomach and duodenum, which appears to be the original seat of this dreadful disease, though first observed in the head. Neither turpentine, aloes, nor croton oil can find a passage through the bowels until death is at hand. Charbon is cured by making a border of concentrated lye, slightly diluted, beyond the tumor, and clear round it, but never on the swelled part, and if the swelling jump over the border, another circle should be made outside of it. The horse's mouth must be protected from the caustic, and the true skin should not be burned through; any sort of grease will stop the burning, and no other medicine is needed. In spasmodic colic three ounces of turpentine, diluted in a pint of warm ale, or cold water, and one ounce of laudanum, has proved the surest remedy. It is equally safe and certain in flatulent colic, but it requires a skillful practitioner to diagnose colic from inflammation of the bowels, or the excessive gnawing of bots, in which cases other remedies should be given.

Cattle during the past year have died at a tremendous rate. They have decreased 30 per cent., and continue to die up to the present time. Last year's flood was the starting point, and now there is a repetition of the overflow little inferior to last year; so the destruction continues. Independent of the overflow, disease of various types carried off large numbers of young cattle, calves and yearlings in particular. My next neighbor, P. W. Hair, was the owner of twelve sucking calves last fall, every one of them died, and my own fared little better, and complaints are general in this parish of similar misfortune. The majority of cattle that die swell in the glands of the throat and near the root of the tongue, but great numbers die with a sickly cough, ending with uncontrollable diarrhea. Young calves are sometimes sheltered by some sort of a shed, but dry stock never, and milch cows rarely.

Beeves are sold at four years old, yet they continue to grow in size and weight until they are seven or eight years old; they average, net, about 100 pounds annually up to that age; they are never weighed gross except in New Orleans, La., or Natchez, Miss. They are sold earlier now than they were ten years back, although they are no better matured, but rather less according to age. There being little improvement made by importation of blooded stock, certainly none in size, and the general neglect of stock by the great interest in the cotton crops, has caused the cattle to degenerate $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in size and weight since the year 1873.

Sheep are in poor condition; they have suffered from various diseases, particularly pneumonia and catarrh in the head; they have died in great numbers, and shed off their wool by heavy fevers. The loss of sheep by disease and old age amounts to 20 per cent.; by wolves, none; by dogs, 5 per cent.; by cold, rain, and hunger, 5 per cent., or 30 per cent. from all causes.

What hogs remain alive are in excellent condition; that number, however, is quite

small by reason of cholera, drowning last spring, and starvation during the summer. Not less than 40 per cent. died of cholera, 20 per cent. were drowned, or perished by the flood; 15 per cent. died of starvation, and 5 per cent. died from eating the young cockle burrs which spring up in all low places after the water dries up. The above estimate, 80 per cent., may seem unreasonable, but those who are good judges pronounce the loss still heavier.

One-half of this parish, the northwest portion, is composed of poor, high pine hills, with valleys, which convey the numerous streams from the small spring "branches" in a southern direction. The southeast half of the parish is not only low land, but much lower than any of the parishes lying south of this to the Gulf of Mexico. As the Mississippi levees break from 100 to 300 miles north of here, the water commences to seek its level by filling the lowest places, which are found nearest the high land round the foot of these hills. The great streams called bayous, from 25 to 50 feet deep, become full and the land near the hills becomes first covered, while the great delta south of here only varies in its level from 1 to 6 or 7 feet. The people who reside there being cut off by the flood, postpone moving until too late, in hopes the flood may soon abate, but too often their hopes are blighted, and the loss of animals, vegetables, and other valuable agricultural property is past calculation. There is no wheat raised in this parish on account of rust.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

The temperature of March, as reported by the Signal-Service Bureau, was generally lower than the average of a period of years. The greatest reduction was in the lower lake region. It was also low in the Ohio Valley, the lower lake region, the Tennessee, and the extreme Northwest. It was also lower in the Eastern States and along the Atlantic coast. It was higher on the Rocky Mountain areas and on the Pacific slope.

Both temperature and rainfall can be studied by districts in the following official tables:

Average temperature for March, 1883.

Districts.	Average for March. Signal-Service observations.		Comparison of March, 1883, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1883.	
	°	°	°
New England.....	34.6	29.9	4.7 below.
Middle Atlantic States.....	41.3	37.9	3.4 below.
South Atlantic States.....	54.4	50.1	4.3 below.
Florida peninsula.....	66.7	65.4	1.3 below.
Eastern Gulf.....	58.0	55.5	3.1 below.
Western Gulf.....	59.9	57.7	2.2 below.
Rio Grande Valley.....	67.0	66.1	0.9 below.
Tennessee.....	50.6	47.6	3.0 below.
Ohio Valley.....	42.6	38.5	4.1 below.
Lower lakes.....	32.4	25.9	6.5 below.
Upper lakes.....	28.7	23.9	4.8 below.
Extreme Northwest.....	20.6	18.2	2.4 below.
Upper Mississippi Valley.....	36.9	33.3	3.6 below.
Missouri Valley.....	33.9	33.3	0.6 below.
Northern slope.....	32.8	35.1	2.3 above.
Southern slope.....	57.6	54.1	3.5 below.
Northern plateau.....	40.7	41.1	0.4 above.
Middle plateau.....	40.1	46.5	6.4 above.
Southern plateau.....	52.9	55.4	2.5 above.
North Pacific.....	45.9	49.2	3.3 above.
Middle Pacific.....	54.0	56.1	2.1 above.
South Pacific.....	57.5	60.4	2.9 above.
Mount Washington, N. H.....	11.9	0.9	11.0 below.
Pike's Peak, Colo.....	7.5	13.0	5.5 above.
Denver, Colo.....	39.5	43.8	4.3 above.

Average precipitation for March, 1883.

Districts.	Average for March. Sig- nal-Service observations.		Comparison of March, 1883, with the average for several years.
	For several years.	For 1883.	
	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>	<i>Inches.</i>
New England	5.19	2.57	2.62 deficiency.
Middle Atlantic States	4.42	2.91	1.51 deficiency.
South Atlantic States	5.19	5.58	0.39 excess.
Florida peninsula	2.75	4.10	1.35 excess.
Eastern Gulf	5.64	3.99	1.65 deficiency.
Western Gulf	3.65	4.24	0.59 excess.
Rio Grande Valley	1.18	2.88	1.70 excess.
Tennessee	5.98	4.33	1.65 deficiency.
Ohio Valley	3.98	3.12	0.86 deficiency.
Lower lakes	2.95	1.60	1.35 deficiency.
Upper lakes	2.57	0.72	1.85 deficiency.
Extreme Northwest	1.28	0.47	0.81 deficiency.
Upper Mississippi Valley	2.58	0.90	1.68 deficiency.
Missouri Valley	1.54	0.91	0.63 deficiency.
Northern slope	0.45	0.82	0.37 excess.
Middle slope	0.37	0.12	0.25 deficiency.
Southern slope	0.84	2.43	1.59 excess.
Northern plateau	1.04	1.87	0.83 excess.
Middle plateau	1.17	1.17	Normal.
Southern plateau	0.58	1.29	0.71 excess.
North Pacific	6.22	3.71	2.51 deficiency.
Middle Pacific	2.96	3.10	0.14 excess.
South Pacific	0.86	1.44	0.58 excess.
Mount Washington, N. H.	7.22	4.18	3.04 deficiency.
Pike's Peak, Colo.	2.33	0.61	1.72 deficiency.

EUROPEAN WHEAT PROSPECTS.

The situation may be briefly summarized by stating that wheat prospects have improved during the month of April. The severity of March has been followed by three weeks of dry weather, which in turn has given place to a week of invigorating rain, sufficient for present needs. Warmer weather is now demanded to urge growth. The season is very backward. Mr. Moffat writes as follows:

GREAT BRITAIN.

The wheat prospect under the circumstances is received favorably, not with the positive satisfaction of probable good yield, but with the negative satisfaction that it is no worse and that a failure of the crop seems to be averted. There is no change in the belief that the acreage will be the shortest known in generations, and independent of the result of the yield per acre the diminished acreage will call for increased supplies of foreign wheat to make up for the home deficiency. Within the last few weeks the strange complaint has been heard in England of too little moisture, but the last week was generally rainy, without being excessive, and the weather was further varied by a severe hailstorm which is said to have done some damage to the fruit trees. The spring-sown wheat, which in England is of small importance, is very thin in appearance, and in many places the land devoted to it has been plowed up and resown with barley. Should the general crops turn out well the credit will be due to the sharp frosts of March, which put the land in such admirable working condition that the seed-beds have scarcely ever been known to be better. The season is late in Scotland, but nothing has occurred to mar the fairly favorable prospect. Grass is backward, and fodder is very short. In all probability neither the crops here nor on the Continent will suffer from lack of moisture next month, but the question of a higher temperature is still a serious one. The weather writers who have published their views thus far, whatever they may be worth, have prophesied a cold summer.

FRANCE.

The month of April has witnessed a satisfactory improvement in the crop prospects. Arrears of field work have generally been overtaken even in the north and northwestern departments, which were the most backward a month ago. Spring sowing of cereals may be said to have ended about the 20th. Many complaints are heard of too much dryness and too little warmth, but neither the one nor the other, or both combined, have had any very serious effect up to the present; a continuance of low temperature, however, would be disastrous. One of the first causes of agricultural depression in Europe is the succession of cold springs of late years. The latter part of the month showed more of the sunshine and shower character of April, and the later reports, almost without exception, speak favorably of the wheat prospects. Advices from the principal rye centers state the plant has fared badly. Within the last three days rain has been more abundant than before, but the temperature has not improved. There is nothing further to report relative to the shortness of the acreage.

GERMANY.

The "Gottinger" correspondent writes that farmers say the wheat and rye were somewhat injured by the cold weather in March, as there was not enough snow to protect the grain. At present rain is greatly needed. "Considering the freezing March weather and the present dryness, the prospects are not very good. The rye looks better than the wheat." In the valley of the Leine the attention of farmers is being diverted from grain-growing to the culture of sugar-beet. The correspondent sends samples of what he considers average sprouts of wheat and rye. The appearance is not promising. Consular Agent Sartori, at Kiel, in the north, under date of the 21st of April, says the prospects in Schleswig-Holstein are good, although some land proprietors claim that the cold March weather injured the growing grain. The consul at Mannheim finds that it is impossible to give any definite information before the 10th of May, the backwardness of the season preventing reliable prognostications. From his experience of six years he believes the prospects of a good crop of grain, hay, and hops are favorable. Nothing yet has occurred to injure the growth of the grape. The spring is cold and the crops very backward, but there have not been the very cold rains of previous springs, and at present rain is needed. Vegetation is very strong, and a few weeks of warm sunshine, with some rain, would cause a rapid but not too luxurious growth. Regarding the very important crop here, tobacco, nothing can be said, as the planting does not take place until June.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

There is little change to be noted here since the last report, the general prospects being fairly good. Consul Stern, at Buda-Pest, which is so largely interested in the Hungarian wheat crop, reports, under date of the 20th of April, that there "has not been enough growing weather yet to enable a positive statement of the prospects of the crops to be made, but all reports are quite favorable as to winter wheat, which seems to have passed the season with little or no damage worth speaking of. The prospects thus far are good for Hungary, and contracts on the Board of Trade are now made for about 8 cents less per bushel than last month for deliveries of the coming crop, or about, \$1.05 per bushel, which fact can be taken as a very safe indicator. The Hungarian official report of the prospects up to the 15th of April states the situation to be favorable, and that, notwithstanding the late frosts, the weak and backward sprouts have, in general, escaped injury to any great extent. The rape-seed plant has suffered most, and least of all, wheat, rye, and oats. Spring sowing has been delayed everywhere. Much complaint is heard of the shortness of fodder.

BELGIUM.

Under date of the 15th of April, the United States consul at Liege states that while it is too early to estimate with any degree of certainty the area in cultivation

or the probable yield, there can be no doubt that the prospects are gloomy. The Belgian farmer always does his duty in the face of all discouragements. The first sowing of wheat was an utter failure, the protracted rains, followed by a week or more of snow, being against all vegetation. This has now been followed by the reverse, and for a week back the weather has been too dry, so that every change that comes is against the farmer, the change being from bad weather of one kind to bad weather of another, both alike ominous to him. Since the date of the consul's letter the weather has been more favorable, and the present prospects, though foreboding a short crop, in sympathy with England and France, do not warrant a belief in a failure of crops. It is useless to revert to the old standard before 1874 as an average, as the last eight years have settled it at a lower figure.—E. J. M.

THE FRENCH IMPLEMENT SHOW.

The most important section of the late National French Agricultural Exhibition in Paris was the Implement Show, held on the grounds immediately adjoining the Palace of Industry, which was the largest display of the kind ever seen in France, embracing nearly 3,500 exhibits. Although open to all nations, with the exception of two American exhibits, those of D. M. Osborne & Co., of Auburn, N. Y., and Adriance Platt & Co., of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., those of about ten English makers and a few Germans, no foreign firms appear to have taken part. It was therefore almost exclusively devoted to French agricultural implements, and gave a full and fair idea of the extent of the trade and the great progress that has been made in the last few years in the inventions and adaptations of the French in this particular line. I say adaptations, for the merits of American inventions and manufactures of instruments of husbandry are so well recognized that the appreciation has often taken the form of imitation, the sincerest mode of flattery, and many a European implement-maker has reason to thank his transatlantic competitor for germ ideas and improvements in this important industry. In addition to the American firms having distinctive exhibits, Decker & Mot and Pilter & Co. displayed the machines of Wood, Johnson, and other American makers.

As touching the use of American implements in France, the Paris correspondent of the London Ironmonger lately wrote that the annual sales of reapers and mowers average 3,200, the exporters from America being the Johnson Harvester Company, 1,500 per annum; D. M. Osborne, 550; W. A. Wood & Co., 500; Buckeye Mower and Reaper Company and Adriance Platt & Co., 250; Champion Reaper Company and B. Altman & Co., 200. About 30,000 dozen hay and manure forks are disposed of in Paris, but in this branch it is claimed that the Germans are underselling the Americans. Three years ago American houses paid 96 francs per 100 kilograms on forks imported into France, but that duty has now been reduced to 20 francs per 112 pounds. Similarly the duty has also been reduced on other agricultural implements from 18 francs to 6 per 100 kilograms. In the hay-fork branch Decker & Mot sell an annual average of 15,000 dozen, and Pilter & Co. 1,500 dozen.

A specially strong feature was the number, variety, and superior workmanship shown in the department of locomotive engines for agricultural work, the *Société Française de Matériel Agricole* exhibiting forty different specimens. In the manufacture of pumps the French have shown great skill, and it would seem that almost every possible device and combination for raising water had been exhausted in the patents presented. Implements used in the cultivation and preparation of the beetroot, so largely raised in France for the manufacture of sugar and feeding cattle, were to be seen in large numbers and of excellent design. Messrs. Pilter showed a new harrow for grass land, furnished with a series of blades which cut through the grass and allow the air to penetrate, thus renewing the land without the necessity of plowing it up.

In plows the "Brabant" took the lead, and judging from the extensive collection on view appears to be the favorite French plow.

A notable exhibit was a system of portable railways with rolling stock complete,

the track being made of light, serviceable iron, furnished at cheap rates, designed for the conveyance of produce from the fields.

The exhibition would seem to have marked an era of substantial progress in the scientific methods of working the soil and the use of machinery in the economy of human labor in agriculture, and if the French farmer can afford to avail himself of the implements and machines there displayed, no country in the world can be better provided with the ways and means of higher scientific cultivation.—E. J. M.

Table showing condition of winter grain and progress of cotton planting.

States and Territories.	Winter wheat.	Winter rye.	Winter barley.	Meadows—mowing lands.	Spring pasture.	Cotton planting.	
	Average condition May 1.	Average condition May 1.	Average condition May 1.	Average condition May 1.	Average condition May 1.	Proportion of crop area already planted (May 1).	Proportion usually planted by May 1 (in an average year).
Maine.....	101	100	.....	102	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	101	100	98	.....	97	.....	.....
Vermont.....	102	102	103	96	95	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	98	97	100	95	94	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	.....	100	.....	95	93	.....	.....
Connecticut.....	96	103	.....	98	98	.....	.....
New York.....	77	99	85	95	94	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	101	101	.....	99	96	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	95	99	83	97	93	.....	.....
Delaware.....	85	88	.....	93	90	.....	.....
Maryland.....	99	98	98	99	97	.....	.....
Virginia.....	97	97	100	.....	.....	15	35
North Carolina.....	96	95	100	96	93	35	67
South Carolina.....	93	91	95	96	93	75	81
Georgia.....	97	97	98	100	97	73	85
Florida.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	96	97
Alabama.....	98	98	98	99	97	83	90
Mississippi.....	92	97	.....	96	96	82	87
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	81	87
Texas.....	87	94	88	100	99	75	89
Arkansas.....	86	90	.....	96	95	72	83
Tennessee.....	88	91	88	99	98	67	82
West Virginia.....	90	97	90	100	100	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	81	83	80	95	94	.....	.....
Ohio.....	62	71	60	89	86	.....	.....
Michigan.....	83	92	98	94	92	.....	.....
Indiana.....	75	88	79	100	100	.....	.....
Illinois.....	66	90	90	97	95	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	99	100	74	94	93	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	92	98	100	96	94	.....	.....
Iowa.....	84	95	98	98	98	.....	.....
Missouri.....	77	90	80	94	92	.....	.....
Kansas.....	91	99	75	94	90	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	90	92	100	97	96	.....	.....
California.....	80	70	77	79	81	.....	.....
Oregon.....	72	95	50	98	101	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	105	104	.....	.....
Colorado.....	87	95	.....	101	95	.....	.....
Arizona.....	100	.....	90	100	100	.....	.....
Dakota.....	97	100	.....	99	99	.....	.....
Idaho.....	110	110	.....	105	105	.....	.....
Montana.....	105	.....	.....	97	92	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	82	.....	85	98	82	.....	.....
Utah.....	90	97	.....	97	101	.....	.....
Washington.....	94	100	100	102	101	.....	.....
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	110	107	.....	.....
Indian.....	87	.....	.....	95	93	.....	.....

CROP ESTIMATES FOR 1882.

Table showing the product of each principal crop of the several States named, the yield per acre, the total acreage, the average price in each State, and the value of each crop, for 1882.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
MAINE.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	904, 400	29. 2	30, 987	\$0 92	\$832, 048
Wheat.....do....	512, 100	11. 7	43, 700	1 40	716, 940
Rye.....do....	29, 250	11. 8	2, 470	1 10	32, 175
Oats.....do....	1, 776, 700	21. 4	82, 921	55	977, 185
Barley.....do....	195, 200	18. 1	10, 767	85	165, 920
Buckwheat.....do....	432, 600	20. 2	21, 412	60	259, 560
Potatoes.....do....	6, 684, 496	100.	66, 845	75	4, 013, 372
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons..	1, 054, 614	. 97	1, 083, 958	12 70	13, 393, 598
Totals.....			1, 343, 060		20, 390, 798
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	870, 700	23. 4	37, 269	96	835, 872
Wheat.....do....	148, 700	12. 9	11, 500	1 35	200, 745
Rye.....do....	28, 900	8. 9	3, 264	92	26, 588
Oats.....do....	1, 030, 000	34. 3	29, 997	55	566, 500
Barley.....do....	68, 000	18. 7	3, 636	87	59, 160
Buckwheat.....do....	78, 200	16. 8	4, 646	75	58, 650
Potatoes.....do....	2, 380, 505	78.	30, 519	70	1, 666, 353
Tobacco.....pounds..	155, 296	1412.	110	12	18, 636
Hay.....tons..	622, 135	1. 01	615, 851	12 75	7, 932, 221
Total.....			736, 792		11, 364, 725
VERMONT.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	1, 930, 300	33. 9	56, 916	94	1, 814, 482
Wheat.....do....	378, 000	17. 9	21, 150	1 27	480, 060
Rye.....do....	102, 960	16. 1	6, 386	90	92, 664
Oats.....do....	3, 445, 300	34. 3	100, 495	50	1, 722, 650
Barley.....do....	287, 850	25. 6	11, 256	86	247, 551
Buckwheat.....do....	337, 590	19. 7	17, 170	65	219, 433
Potatoes.....do....	4, 118, 179	100. 1	41, 159	68	2, 800, 362
Tobacco.....pounds..	126, 099	1417.	89	13	16, 393
Hay.....tons..	1, 009, 556	1. 06	955, 238	11 73	11, 842, 092
Total.....			1, 209, 859		19, 235, 687
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	1, 237, 200	21. 7	57, 120	95	1, 175, 340
Wheat.....do....	20, 100	17.	1, 180	1 45	29, 145
Rye.....do....	440, 020	16. 4	26, 772	93	409, 219
Oats.....do....	703, 000	30. 7	22, 869	59	414, 770
Barley.....do....	70, 520	21. 9	3, 216	90	63, 468
Buckwheat.....do....	69, 350	12. 6	5, 500	90	62, 415
Potatoes.....do....	2, 939, 053	87. 4	33, 646	85	2, 498, 195
Tobacco.....pounds..	4, 250, 819	1435.	2, 962	12½	531, 352
Hay.....tons..	681, 221	1. 11	611, 259	18 00	12, 261, 978
Total.....			764, 524		17, 445, 882

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
RHODE ISLAND.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	277,900	23.	12,100	\$0 92	\$255,668
Wheat.....do.....	520			1 40	728
Rye.....do.....	15,680	11.3	1,386	92	14,426
Oats.....do.....	155,800	27.5	5,656	58	90,364
Barley.....do.....	17,575	22	800	85	14,939
Buckwheat.....do.....	1,309	10.4	126	85	1,113
Potatoes.....do.....	544,320	85.7	6,350	80	435,456
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	76,963	1.10	69,657	17 50	134,685
Total.....			96,075		947,379
CONNECTICUT.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	1,155,800	20.1	57,577	96	1,109,568
Wheat.....do.....	43,600	20.3	2,150	1 20	52,320
Rye.....do.....	464,530	15.2	30,608	92	427,368
Oats.....do.....	1,048,300	28.3	37,067	52	545,116
Barley.....do.....	12,054	19.3	626	90	10,849
Buckwheat.....do.....	137,240	12.4	11,088	80	109,792
Potatoes.....do.....	2,479,145	76.6	32,372	82	2,032,899
Tobacco.....pounds..	9,772,269	1128.	8,665	13	1,270,396
Hay.....tons.....	551,946	.96	574,707	17 35	9,576,263
Total.....			754,860		15,134,571
NEW YORK.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	21,187,500	27.5	769,115	77	16,314,375
Wheat.....do.....	12,145,200	15.7	772,400	1 10	13,359,720
Rye.....do.....	2,876,400	12.	239,292	76	2,186,064
Oats.....do.....	40,068,000	29.9	1,337,947	45	18,030,600
Barley.....do.....	8,916,720	24.8	359,459	80	7,133,376
Buckwheat.....do.....	3,471,520	12.2	285,192	75	2,603,640
Potatoes.....do.....	30,618,749	80.2	381,674	61	18,677,437
Tobacco.....pounds..	9,751,586	1210.	8,059	12	1,170,166
Hay.....tons.....	5,777,721	1.16	4,962,158	12 25	70,777,082
Total.....			9,115,296		150,252,460
NEW JERSEY.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	9,942,800	28.9	343,536	76	7,556,528
Wheat.....do.....	2,098,700	13.6	154,000	1 12	2,350,544
Rye.....do.....	1,060,800	10.7	99,498	72	763,776
Oats.....do.....	3,808,800	29.2	130,482	47	1,790,136
Barley.....do.....	4,116	16.3	252	82	3,375
Buckwheat.....do.....	349,440	10.3	34,006	85	297,024
Potatoes.....do.....	2,977,190	72.9	40,816	65	1,935,173
Tobacco.....pounds..	194,407	1130.	172	11	21,385
Hay.....tons.....	513,489	1.	514,100	17 25	8,857,685
Total.....			1,316,862		23,575,626
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	43,518,800	31.3	1,388,245	70	30,463,160
Wheat.....do.....	20,300,700	13.6	1,488,700	1.05	21,315,735
Rye.....do.....	4,009,500	10.2	394,332	74	2,967,030
Oats.....do.....	34,721,100	27.3	1,273,335	45	15,624,495
Barley.....do.....	628,800	22.7	27,694	80	503,040
Buckwheat.....do.....	3,575,700	14.5	246,440	73	2,610,261
Potatoes.....do.....	15,860,680	80.7	196,425	57	9,040,702
Tobacco.....pounds..	31,044,529	1043.	29,772	12	3,725,343
Hay.....tons.....	3,187,291	1.18	2,711,457	12 00	38,247,492
Total.....			7,756,400		124,497,258

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
DELAWARE.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	3,936,600	18.9	208,182	\$0 59	\$2,322,594
Wheat.....do.....	1,200,600	12.2	98,800	1 07	1,284,642
Rye.....do.....	7,020	8.6	816	65	4,563
Oats.....do.....	410,800	19.5	21,033	45	184,860
Barley.....do.....	6,325	15.5	408	60	3,795
Buckwheat.....do.....	293,935	72.4	4,061	70	205,754
Potatoes.....do.....					
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	49,627	1.02	48,655	14 25	707,185
Total.....			381,955		4,713,393
MARYLAND.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	17,904,700	25.9	691,542	58	10,384,726
Wheat.....do.....	8,655,600	14.	620,000	1 07	9,261,492
Rye.....do.....	327,750	12.	27,352	66	216,315
Oats.....do.....	1,658,900	16.7	99,330	44	729,916
Barley.....do.....	6,324	26.1	242	80	5,059
Buckwheat.....do.....	147,250	14.8	9,975	70	103,075
Potatoes.....do.....	1,574,244	76.3	20,619	68	1,070,486
Tobacco.....pounds.....	29,232,216	749.	39,030	6	1,753,933
Hay.....tons.....	286,022	1.1	283,520	13.50	3,861,297
Total.....			1,791,610		27,386,299
VIRGINIA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	35,904,000	19.1	1,881,568	53	19,029,120
Wheat.....do.....	8,311,400	9.	918,900	1 06	8,810,084
Rye.....do.....	334,400	6.7	50,085	75	250,800
Oats.....do.....	5,457,060	8.8	622,212	47	2,564,818
Barley.....do.....	19,175	16.2	1,187	80	15,340
Buckwheat.....do.....	198,900	12.1	16,432	66	131,274
Potatoes.....do.....	2,197,696	63.3	34,718	61	1,340,595
Tobacco.....pounds.....	89,297,332	621.	143,853	7.3	6,518,705
Hay.....tons.....	310,580	1.10	281,838	12 55	3,897,779
Total.....			3,950,793		42,558,515
NORTH CAROLINA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	34,260,700	14.	2,446,056	53	18,158,171
Wheat.....do.....	5,494,800	7.7	710,000	1 06	5,824,488
Rye.....do.....	402,320	6.3	63,630	86	345,995
Oats.....do.....	5,713,400	9.8	582,245	48	2,742,432
Barley.....do.....	2,625	10.2	257	80	2,100
Buckwheat.....do.....	59,800	10.5	5,670	60	35,880
Potatoes.....do.....	1,100,370	55.6	19,803	75	825,277
Tobacco.....pounds.....	32,275,792	500.	64,482	12	3,873,095
Hay.....tons.....	97,263	1.19	81,414	11 18	1,087,400
Total.....			3,973,557		32,894,838
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	16,356,200	12.	1,361,256	68	11,122,216
Wheat.....do.....	1,729,000	7.5	230,000	1 20	2,074,800
Rye.....do.....	34,560	4.7	7,313	1 15	39,744
Oats.....do.....	4,430,100	12.1	366,470	50	2,215,050
Barley.....do.....	17,355	14.3	1,212	1 05	18,223
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	187,074	53.3	3,512	85	159,013
Tobacco.....pounds.....	50,380	249.	202	13	6,549
Hay.....tons.....	3,344	1.12	2,990	11 50	38,456
Total.....			1,972,955		15,674,051

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882.—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
GEORGIA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	36,617,500	13.3	2,747,005	\$0 65	\$23,801,375
Wheat..... do.....	3,812,900	7.5	510,000	1 08	4,117,932
Rye..... do.....	158,400	5.8	27,375	1 00	158,400
Oats..... do.....	7,235,800	9.5	765,375	55	3,979,690
Barley..... do.....	25,300	15.3	1,650	1 00	25,300
Buckwheat..... do.....	397,231	45.	8,827	65	258,200
Potatoes..... do.....	262,179	254.	1,034	14	36,705
Tobacco..... pounds..	18,155	1.20	15,129	10 50	190,627
Hay..... tons..					
Total.....			4,076,395		32,568,229
FLORIDA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	3,708,900	9.5	392,073	80	2,967,120
Wheat..... do.....	350	4.4	80	1 25	437
Rye..... do.....	3,424	5.	682	1 32	4,520
Oats..... do.....	509,600	9.7	52,580	75	382,200
Barley..... do.....					
Buckwheat..... do.....					
Potatoes..... do.....	70,848	44.9	1,579	95	67,306
Tobacco..... pounds..	24,239	151.	100	18	4,363
Hay..... tons..	218	1.03	211	14 70	3,205
Total.....			447,365		3,429,151
ALABAMA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	31,982,500	13.9	2,300,341	60	19,189,500
Wheat..... do.....	1,700,800	6.	285,000	1 12	1,904,896
Rye..... do.....	32,860	5.5	5,940	1 10	36,146
Oats..... do.....	4,302,200	10.4	414,756	60	2,581,320
Barley..... do.....	6,358	10.1	630	1 10	6,994
Buckwheat..... do.....					
Potatoes..... do.....	410,888	51.7	7,949	90	369,799
Tobacco..... pounds..	475,456	219.	2,173	15	71,318
Hay..... tons..	12,513	1.15	10,882	12 00	150,156
Total.....			3,027,671		24,310,129
MISSISSIPPI.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	30,233,600	16.8	1,798,944	55	16,628,480
Wheat..... do.....	250,100	4.5	55,000	1 23	307,623
Rye..... do.....	5,512	6.2	884	90	4,961
Oats..... do.....	3,080,800	11.5	268,859	57	1,756,056
Barley..... do.....					
Buckwheat..... do.....					
Potatoes..... do.....	363,950	46.5	7,831	85	309,357
Tobacco..... pounds..	462,171	290.	1,595	13	60,082
Hay..... tons..	10,886	1.13	9,625	14 50	157,847
Total.....			2,142,738		19,224,406
LOUISIANA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	14,636,400	18.5	790,336	60	8,781,840
Wheat..... do.....	7,500	3.4	2,200	1 25	9,375
Rye..... do.....	9,600	8.	1,200	90	8,640
Oats..... do.....	527,800	16.3	32,472	60	316,680
Barley..... do.....					
Buckwheat..... do.....					
Potatoes..... do.....	263,944	44.9	5,877	90	237,550
Tobacco..... pounds..					
Hay..... tons..	40,455	1.10	36,777	15 70	635,143
Total.....			868,862		9,989,228

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
TEXAS.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	63,416,300	19.3	3,280,329	\$0 58	\$36,781,454
Wheat..... do....	4,173,700	9.1	460,000	98	4,090,226
Rye..... do....	60,900	12.7	4,800	92	56,028
Oats..... do....	9,988,800	25.7	388,875	54	5,393,952
Barley..... do....	118,720	18.8	6,325	80	94,976
Buckwheat..... do....					
Potatoes..... do....	485,520	60.9	7,976	95	461,244
Tobacco..... pounds..	241,924	307.	788	14	33,869
Hay..... tons..	81,489	1.15	70,652	10 75	876,007
Total.....			4,219,745		47,787,756
ARKANSAS.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	34,485,900	21.6	1,596,672	46	15,863,514
Wheat..... do....	1,566,100	7.3	215,000	99	1,550,439
Rye..... do....	29,700	6.9	4,290	99	29,403
Oats..... do....	3,131,500	14.3	219,570	51	1,597,065
Barley..... do....					
Buckwheat..... do....					
Potatoes..... do....	660,726	61.7	10,712	79	521,974
Tobacco..... pounds..	1,175,906	554.	2,124	08.5	99,952
Hay..... tons..	28,988	1.17	24,751	13 00	376,844
Total.....			2,073,119		20,039,191
TENNESSEE.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	75,188,600	24.1	3,119,371	42	31,579,212
Wheat..... do....	9,971,200	7.9	1,260,000	91	9,073,792
Rye..... do....	200,200	5.7	35,425	79	158,158
Oats..... do....	6,860,520	11.8	580,683	41	2,812,813
Barley..... do....	42,120	14.2	2,964	68	28,642
Buckwheat..... do....	44,290	8.4	5,304	68	30,117
Potatoes..... do....	1,924,337	55.5	34,699	55	1,058,385
Tobacco..... pounds..	31,020,220	740.	41,897	06.7	2,078,355
Hay..... tons..	217,316	1.20	181,097	12 83	2,788,164
Total.....			5,261,440		49,607,638
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	14,927,000	25.4	588,233	58	8,657,660
Wheat..... do....	4,854,300	11.3	430,000	95	4,611,585
Rye..... do....	166,650	9.7	17,238	70	116,655
Oats..... do....	1,888,200	14.7	128,544	45	849,690
Barley..... do....	10,762	21.1	510	69	7,426
Buckwheat..... do....	390,000	12.1	32,130	70	273,000
Potatoes..... do....	1,487,808	59.4	25,033	50	743,904
Tobacco..... pounds..	2,169,858	512.	4,235	10	216,986
Hay..... tons..	260,683	1.14	228,042	9 50	2,476,488
Total.....			1,453,965		17,953,394
KENTUCKY.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	75,500,900	24.3	3,103,248	52	39,260,468
Wheat..... do....	17,250,000	13.4	1,287,000	90	15,525,000
Rye..... do....	881,380	9.8	90,335	69	608,152
Oats..... do....	7,187,400	17.1	420,525	40	2,874,960
Barley..... do....	464,400	22.3	20,806	69	320,436
Buckwheat..... do....	11,130	9.6	1,155	71	7,902
Potatoes..... do....	2,820,933	53.6	52,668	47	1,325,839
Tobacco..... pounds..	198,905,994	821.	242,227	08	15,912,480
Hay..... tons..	254,065	1.23	206,198	10 00	2,540,650
Total.....			5,424,162		78,375,887

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
OHIO.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	93,319,200	31.3	2,977,680	\$0 62	\$57,857,904
Wheat..... do..	43,453,600	15.1	2,876,000	95	41,280,920
Rye..... do..	352,800	12.4	28,405	65	229,320
Oats..... do..	18,400,000	26.4	697,000	46	8,464,000
Barley..... do..	1,144,440	16.8	68,095	75	858,330
Buckwheat..... do..	190,320	8.5	22,338	79	150,353
Potatoes..... do..	10,283,810	66.2	155,313	60	6,170,286
Tobacco..... pounds..	33,648,917	995.	33,319	07	2,355,424
Hay..... tons..	2,751,272	1.22	2,255,141	9 60	26,412,211
Total.....			9,113,791		143,778,748
MICHIGAN.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	28,581,600	30.7	929,760	59	16,863,144
Wheat..... do..	32,315,400	16.3	1,985,000	90	29,083,860
Rye..... do..	273,710	12.5	21,917	65	177,911
Oats..... do..	18,237,570	31.7	574,704	37	6,747,901
Barley..... do..	1,348,920	24.9	54,075	75	1,011,690
Buckwheat..... do..	510,120	15.4	39,166	67	341,780
Potatoes..... do..	12,364,102	89.5	138,168	43	5,316,564
Tobacco..... pounds..	92,091	509.	181	13	11,972
Hay..... tons..	1,456,613	1.17	1,243,591	11 75	17,115,203
Total.....			4,980,562		76,670,025
INDIANA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	107,484,300	31.3	3,438,332	48	51,592,464
Wheat..... do..	45,461,800	16.5	2,763,000	90	40,915,620
Rye..... do..	263,940	10.8	24,522	67	176,840
Oats..... do..	18,853,200	26.8	703,490	35	6,598,620
Barley..... do..	415,800	25.5	16,280	75	311,850
Buckwheat..... do..	88,480	11.2	7,920	77	68,130
Potatoes..... do..	7,227,060	80.6	89,704	50	3,613,550
Tobacco..... pounds..	9,108,860	806.	11,298	07	637,620
Hay..... tons..	1,649,633	1.31	1,260,136	9 00	14,846,697
Total.....			8,314,682		118,761,371
ILLINOIS.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	182,336,900	23.	7,914,042	47	85,698,343
Wheat..... do..	52,302,900	17.7	2,956,000	86	44,980,494
Rye..... do..	6,538,000	18.3	357,000	56	3,661,280
Oats..... do..	99,141,000	40.7	2,434,662	32	31,725,120
Barley..... do..	942,500	19.7	47,824	66	622,050
Buckwheat..... do..	158,360	8.5	18,525	73	115,603
Potatoes..... do..	11,696,558	84.6	138,304	50	5,848,279
Tobacco..... pounds..	3,848,124	745.	5,163	08	307,850
Hay..... tons..	3,439,743	1.25	2,744,870	8 80	30,269,738
Total.....			16,616,390		203,228,757
WISCONSIN.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	32,201,600	28.8	1,117,240	53	17,066,848
Wheat..... do..	23,145,400	14.4	1,610,000	90	20,830,860
Rye..... do..	2,470,650	14.3	172,725	58	1,432,977
Oats..... do..	34,324,400	29.6	1,157,732	32	10,983,808
Barley..... do..	5,772,640	25	230,906	55	3,174,952
Buckwheat..... do..	378,280	11.4	33,166	75	283,710
Potatoes..... do..	7,943,760	74.3	106,880	40	3,177,504
Tobacco..... pounds..	10,443,324	928.	11,250	12	1,253,199
Hay..... tons..	1,896,769	1.16	1,633,034	6 00	11,380,614
Total.....			6,072,933		69,584,472

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
MINNESOTA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	21,127,600	32.	661,050	\$0 45	\$9,507,420
Wheat..... do.....	33,030,500	13.	2,547,000	82	27,085,010
Rye..... do.....	395,650	15.1	26,200	53	209,604
Oats..... do.....	29,950,000	35.7	840,000	30	8,985,000
Barley..... do.....	7,204,000	23.3	309,000	47	3,385,880
Buckwheat..... do.....	50,600	9.1	5,550	63	31,878
Potatoes..... do.....	5,132,018	92.3	55,610	37	1,898,847
Tobacco..... pounds..					
Hay..... tons..	1,746,585	1.29	1,359,053	5 75	10,042,864
Total.....			5,803,463		61,146,593
IOWA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	175,487,600	25.9	6,777,302	38	66,685,288
Wheat..... do.....	25,487,200	10.3	2,485,000	70	17,841,040
Rye..... do.....	1,540,080	12.8	120,120	50	770,040
Oats..... do.....	52,618,160	31.	1,699,635	28	14,733,085
Barley..... do.....	4,547,400	22.6	201,360	48	2,182,752
Buckwheat..... do.....	180,360	10.8	16,680	72	129,859
Potatoes..... do.....	10,792,897	84.	128,444	38	4,101,301
Tobacco..... pounds..					
Hay..... tons..	3,860,412	1.22	3,175,330	5 25	20,267,163
Total.....			14,601,871		126,710,528
MISSOURI.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	170,037,000	29.5	5,763,102	39	66,314,430
Wheat..... do.....	27,538,600	11.8	2,335,000	85	23,407,810
Rye..... do.....	696,160	13.8	50,570	53	368,965
Oats..... do.....	30,073,500	30.1	997,568	32	9,623,520
Barley..... do.....	181,800	22.7	8,600	65	118,170
Buckwheat..... do.....	69,300	12.2	5,671	65	45,045
Potatoes..... do.....	5,192,618	71.8	72,376	44	2,284,732
Tobacco..... pounds..	15,047,770	930	16,182	8	1,203,822
Hay..... tons..	1,194,685	1.12	1,066,683	7 60	9,079,606
Total.....			10,315,152		112,446,120
KANSAS.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	144,452,600	33.7	4,280,430	37	53,447,462
Wheat..... do.....	31,248,000	19.9	1,573,000	67	20,936,160
Rye..... do.....	4,450,000	22.5	198,000	40	1,780,000
Oats..... do.....	12,780,800	27.	472,619	30	3,834,240
Barley..... do.....	267,300	12.8	20,882	53	141,669
Buckwheat..... do.....	25,200	8.6	2,940	80	20,160
Potatoes..... do.....	3,993,931	62.8	63,615	55	2,196,662
Tobacco..... pounds..					
Hay..... tons..	1,636,261	1.19	1,370,765	4 00	6,545,044
Total.....			7,982,251		88,901,397
NEBRASKA.					
Indian corn..... bushels..	82,478,200	34.9	2,364,120	33	27,217,806
Wheat..... do.....	18,300,000	11.	1,657,000	67	12,261,000
Rye..... do.....	932,800	17.4	53,480	40	373,120
Oats..... do.....	9,417,600	23.5	400,119	25	2,354,400
Barley..... do.....	3,588,000	23.	156,000	42	1,506,960
Buckwheat..... do.....	17,340	7.9	2,205	80	13,872
Potatoes..... do.....	3,143,146	84.	37,418	33	1,037,238
Tobacco..... pounds..					
Hay..... tons..	841,199	1.24	680,970	3 25	2,733,897
Total.....			5,351,312		47,498,293

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
CALIFORNIA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	2,790,900	28.3	98,634	\$0 85	\$2,372,265
Wheat.....do.....	36,046,600	13.	2,767,000	90	32,441,940
Rye.....do.....	187,131	8.8	21,295	85	159,061
Oats.....do.....	1,548,000	24.	64,416	58	897,840
Barley.....do.....	9,131,400	16.4	558,480	67	6,118,038
Buckwheat.....do.....	25,300	22.	1,150	80	20,240
Potatoes.....do.....	4,434,453	82.5	53,751	60	2,660,672
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	1,121,558	1.39	806,818	13 00	14,580,254
Total.....			4,371,544		59,250,310
OREGON.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	130,000	23.9	5,450	80	104,000
Wheat.....do.....	12,039,300	16.7	723,000	85	10,233,405
Rye.....do.....	17,296	17.1	1,009	87	15,048
Oats.....do.....	4,433,500	28.5	155,448	52	2,305,420
Barley.....do.....	819,500	27.4	29,870	60	491,700
Buckwheat.....do.....	7,762	15.7	495	82	6,365
Potatoes.....do.....	1,251,284	110.6	11,312	57	713,232
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	263,366	1.39	190,057	13 25	3,489,599
Total.....			1,116,641		17,358,769
NEVADA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	18,000	21.7	830	90	16,200
Wheat.....do.....	95,000	21.	4,520	1 20	114,000
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....	221,000	30.7	7,200	75	165,750
Barley.....do.....	468,000	22.1	21,210	90	421,200
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	390,000	91.8	4,250	98	382,200
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	100,704	1.33	75,945	12 50	1,258,800
Total.....			113,955		2,358,150
COLORADO.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	422,400	20.	21,076	90	380,160
Wheat.....do.....	1,598,200	16.8	95,000	94	1,502,308
Rye.....do.....	28,224	17.7	1,592	90	25,405
Oats.....do.....	780,000	28.4	27,500	65	507,000
Barley.....do.....	92,400	19.	4,851	92	85,008
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	437,000	76.3	5,730	72	314,640
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	90,209	1.24	73,026	13 75	1,240,374
Total.....			228,775		4,054,895
ARIZONA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	57,000	21.	2,709	1 10	62,700
Wheat.....do.....	220,000	14.2	15,500	1 40	308,000
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....					
Barley.....do.....	327,500	18.9	17,366	95	311,125
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	72,750	75.	970	1 10	80,025
Tobacco.....pounds.....					
Hay.....tons.....	12,500	1.04	12,000	18 50	231,250
Total.....			48,515		993,100

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
DAKOTA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	4,650,000	25.	186,247	\$0 51	\$2,371,500
Wheat.....do.....	11,460,000	15.9	720,000	80	9,168,000
Rye.....do.....	79,167	13.8	5,724	75	59,375
Oats.....do.....	3,600,000	25.7	140,000	38	1,368,000
Barley.....do.....	471,621	16.7	28,273	55	259,392
Buckwheat.....do.....	3,908	8.1	481	70	2,736
Potatoes.....do.....	1,118,500	106.5	10,500	38	425,030
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	440,000	1.16	380,000	4 25	1,870,000
Total.....			1,471,225		15,524,033
IDAHO.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	45,000	28.5	1,580	1 05	47,250
Wheat.....do.....	650,000	16.	40,625	1 40	910,000
Rye.....do.....	10,635	13.7	779	80	8,508
Oats.....do.....	760,000	36.2	21,000	75	570,000
Barley.....do.....	329,700	29.5	11,193	90	296,730
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	250,000	104.2	2,400	1 00	250,000
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	57,000	1.19	48,000	11 50	655,500
Total.....			123,577		2,737,988
MONTANA.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	18,000	36.6	492	1 05	18,900
Wheat.....do.....	685,000	16.	42,812	1 45	993,250
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....	1,100,000	39.3	28,000	75	825,000
Barley.....do.....	53,959	29.1	1,852	1 00	53,959
Buckwheat.....do.....	581	13.2	44	80	465
Potatoes.....do.....	300,000	120.	2,500	1 00	300,000
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	93,000	1.07	87,000	10 00	930,000
Total.....			162,700		3,121,574
NEW MEXICO.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	965,000	21.2	45,594	1 10	1,061,500
Wheat.....do.....	767,000	12.	63,917	1 50	1,150,500
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....	185,000	16.5	11,200	90	166,500
Barley.....do.....	53,557	19.1	2,803	1 00	53,557
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	40,500	90.	450	1 25	50,625
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	13,000	1.18	11,000	18 00	234,000
Total.....			134,964		2,716,682
UTAH					
Indian corn.....bushels..	275,000	20.8	13,208	90	247,500
Wheat.....do.....	1,250,000	15.3	81,500	92	1,150,000
Rye.....do.....	21,131	10.5	2,018	80	16,905
Oats.....do.....	520,000	22.3	23,350	61	317,200
Barley.....do.....	227,997	19.1	11,944	85	193,797
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	805,500	90.	8,950	49	394,695
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons.....	135,000	1.12	120,000	9 00	1,215,000
Total.....			260,970		3,535,097

Table showing the product of each principal crop, &c., for 1882—Continued.

Products.	Quantity produced in 1882.	Average yield per acre.	Number of acres in each crop.	Value per bushel, pound, or ton.	Total valuation.
WASHINGTON.					
Indian corn.....bushels..	62,000	23.4	2,646	\$0 80	\$49,600
Wheat.....do.....	2,440,000	16.5	148,000	83	2,025,200
Rye.....do.....	19,947	17.1	1,165	85	16,955
Oats.....do.....	2,320,000	40.	53,000	49	1,038,800
Barley.....do.....	651,518	35.5	18,350	68	443,032
Buckwheat.....do.....	2,798	22.	127	62	1,735
Potatoes.....do.....	1,175,100	140.4	8,370	80	940,080
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons..	175,000	1.14	153,000	14 50	2,537,500
Total.....			384,658		7,052,902
WYOMING.					
Indian corn.....bushels..					
Wheat.....do.....	25,000	16.	1,560	1 20	30,000
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....	47,000	26.9	1,750	50	23,500
Barley.....do.....					
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....	85,500	90.	950	1 10	94,050
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons..	17,000	1.13	15,000	12 50	212,500
Totals.....			19,260		360,050
INDIAN TERRITORY.					
Indian corn.....bushels..					
Wheat.....do.....					
Rye.....do.....					
Oats.....do.....					
Barley.....do.....					
Buckwheat.....do.....					
Potatoes.....do.....					
Tobacco.....pounds..					
Hay.....tons..					
Tons.....					

Table showing the average cash value per acre of farm products for the year 1882.

States and Territories.	Corn.	Wheat.	Rye.	Oats.	Barley.	Buck-wheat.	Potat.	Tobacco.	Hay.
Maine	\$26 86	\$16 38	\$12 98	\$11 77	\$15 38	\$12 12	\$75 00	-----	\$12 32
New Hampshire	22 46	17 41	8 19	18 86	16 27	12 60	54 60	\$169 44	12 88
Vermont	31 87	22 73	14 49	17 15	22 02	12 80	68 07	184 21	12 43
Massachusetts	20 61	24 65	15 25	18 11	19 71	11 34	74 29	179 37	19 98
Rhode Island	21 16	-----	10 40	15 95	18 70	8 84	68 56	-----	19 25
Connecticut	19 30	24 36	13 98	14 72	17 37	9 92	62 81	146 64	16 67
New York	21 17	17 27	12 12	13 45	19 84	9 15	48 92	145 20	14 21
New Jersey	21 96	15 23	7 70	13 72	13 37	8 75	47 38	124 30	17 25
Pennsylvania	21 91	14 28	7 55	12 28	18 16	10 58	46 00	125 16	14 16
Delaware	11 15	13 05	5 59	8 77	-----	9 30	50 68	-----	14 53
Maryland	15 02	14 98	7 92	7 35	20 88	10 36	51 88	44 94	13 63
Virginia	10 12	9 54	5 02	4 14	12 96	7 99	38 61	45 33	13 80
North Carolina	7 42	8 16	5 42	4 70	8 16	6 30	41 70	60 00	13 30
South Carolina	8 16	9 00	5 40	6 05	15 01	-----	45 30	32 37	12 88
Georgia	8 64	8 10	5 80	5 23	15 30	-----	29 25	35 56	12 60
Florida	7 60	5 50	6 60	7 27	-----	-----	42 65	27 18	15 14
Alabama	8 34	6 72	6 05	6 24	11 11	-----	46 53	32 85	13 80
Mississippi	9 24	5 53	5 58	6 55	-----	-----	39 52	37 70	16 38
Louisiana	11 10	4 25	7 20	9 78	-----	-----	40 41	-----	17 27
Texas	11 19	8 92	11 68	13 88	15 04	-----	57 85	42 98	12 36
Arkansas	9 94	7 23	6 83	7 29	-----	-----	48 74	47 09	15 21
Tennessee	10 12	7 19	4 50	4 84	9 66	5 71	30 52	49 58	15 40
West Virginia	14 73	10 73	6 79	6 61	14 56	8 47	29 70	51 20	10 83
Kentucky	12 61	12 06	6 76	6 84	15 39	6 82	25 19	65 68	12 30
Ohio	19 41	14 34	8 06	12 14	12 60	6 71	39 72	69 65	11 71
Michigan	18 11	14 67	8 12	11 73	18 67	10 32	38 48	66 17	13 75
Indiana	15 02	14 85	7 24	9 38	19 12	8 62	40 30	56 42	11 79
Illinois	10 81	15 22	10 25	13 02	13 00	6 20	42 30	59 60	11 00
Wisconsin	15 26	12 96	8 29	9 47	13 75	8 55	29 72	111 36	6 96
Minnesota	14 40	10 66	8 00	10 71	10 95	5 73	34 15	-----	7 42
Iowa	9 84	7 21	6 40	8 68	10 85	7 78	31 92	-----	6 40
Missouri	11 50	16 03	7 31	9 63	14 75	7 93	31 59	74 40	8 51
Kansas	12 47	13 33	9 00	8 10	6 78	6 88	34 54	-----	4 76
Nebraska	11 52	7 37	6 96	5 87	9 66	6 32	27 72	-----	4 03
California	24 05	11 70	7 48	13 92	10 99	17 60	49 50	-----	18 07
Oregon	19 12	14 19	14 88	14 82	16 44	12 87	63 04	-----	18 42
Nevada	19 53	25 20	-----	23 02	19 89	-----	89 96	-----	16 62
Colorado	18 00	15 79	15 93	18 46	17 48	-----	54 94	-----	17 05
Arizona	23 10	19 88	-----	-----	17 95	-----	82 50	-----	19 24
Dakota	12 75	12 72	10 35	9 77	9 18	5 67	40 47	-----	4 93
Idaho	29 92	22 40	10 96	27 15	26 55	-----	104 20	-----	13 68
Montana	38 43	23 20	-----	29 47	29 10	10 56	120 00	-----	10 70
New Mexico	23 32	18 00	-----	14 85	19 10	-----	90 00	-----	21 24
Utah	18 72	14 08	8 40	13 60	16 23	-----	112 50	-----	10 08
Washington	18 72	13 69	14 53	19 60	24 14	13 64	68 79	-----	16 53
Wyoming	-----	19 20	-----	13 45	-----	-----	72 00	-----	14 12
Indian Territory	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Table showing the average cash value per acre of the cereals, potatoes, tobacco, and hay of the farm, taken together, for the year 1882.

States.	Average value per acre.	States.	Average value per acre.
Maine	\$15 18	Ohio	\$15 78
New Hampshire	15 42	Michigan	15 39
Vermont	15 90	Indiana	14 28
Massachusetts	22 82	Illinois	12 23
Rhode Island	9 86	Wisconsin	11 46
Connecticut	20 05	Minnesota	10 54
New York	16 48	Iowa	8 68
New Jersey	17 90	Missouri	10 90
Pennsylvania	16 05	Kansas	11 14
Delaware	12 34	Nebraska	8 88
Maryland	15 29	California	13 55
Virginia	10 77	Oregon	15 55
North Carolina	8 28	Nevada	20 69
South Carolina	7 94	Colorado	17 72
Georgia	7 99	Arizona	20 47
Florida	7 67	Dakota	10 55
Alabama	8 03	Idaho	21 80
Mississippi	8 97	Montana	19 10
Louisiana	11 50	New Mexico	20 13
Texas	11 32	Utah	13 55
Arkansas	9 67	Washington	18 34
Tennessee	9 43	Wyoming	18 69
West Virginia	12 35	Indian Territory	-----
Kentucky	14 45	Average for United States	12 22

Summary for each State, showing the product, the area, and the value of each crop for 1882.

States and Territories.	Corn.			Wheat.			Rye.		
	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Maine	904, 400	30, 987	\$832, 048	512, 100	43, 700	\$716, 940	29, 250	2, 470	\$52, 175
New Hampshire	870, 700	37, 269	835, 872	148, 700	11, 500	200, 745	28, 900	3, 264	36, 588
Vermont	1, 930, 300	56, 916	1, 814, 482	378, 000	20, 100	480, 060	102, 900	6, 380	92, 684
Massachusetts	1, 237, 200	57, 120	1, 175, 340	20, 100	1, 180	29, 145	401, 020	26, 772	409, 219
Rhode Island	277, 900	12, 100	255, 668	520		728	15, 680	1, 386	14, 426
Connecticut	1, 155, 800	57, 577	1, 109, 568	43, 600	2, 150	52, 820	464, 530	30, 608	427, 308
New York	21, 187, 500	769, 115	16, 314, 375	12, 145, 200	772, 400	13, 359, 720	2, 876, 400	239, 292	2, 186, 064
New Jersey	9, 942, 800	343, 536	7, 556, 528	2, 098, 700	154, 000	2, 350, 544	1, 060, 800	49, 498	763, 776
Pennsylvania	43, 518, 800	1, 388, 245	30, 463, 160	20, 800, 700	1, 488, 700	21, 315, 735	4, 009, 500	394, 332	2, 907, 030
Delaware	3, 936, 600	208, 182	2, 322, 594	1, 200, 600	98, 800	1, 284, 642	7, 020	816	4, 563
Maryland	17, 904, 700	631, 542	10, 384, 726	8, 655, 300	626, 000	9, 261, 492	327, 750	27, 352	216, 315
Virginia	35, 904, 000	2, 446, 056	18, 158, 171	8, 311, 400	918, 900	8, 810, 084	334, 400	50, 085	290, 800
North Carolina	34, 260, 700	2, 446, 056	18, 158, 171	5, 494, 800	710, 000	5, 824, 488	402, 320	63, 630	345, 995
South Carolina	16, 356, 200	1, 361, 256	11, 122, 216	1, 729, 000	230, 000	2, 074, 800	34, 560	7, 313	39, 744
Georgia	36, 617, 500	2, 747, 075	23, 801, 375	3, 812, 350	510, 000	4, 117, 032	158, 400	27, 375	158, 400
Florida	3, 708, 900	392, 073	2, 967, 120	1, 700, 800	285, 000	1, 904, 896	32, 800	5, 940	36, 146
Alabama	31, 082, 500	2, 300, 341	19, 189, 500	1, 250, 100	55, 000	307, 023	5, 512	884	4, 961
Mississippi	30, 233, 600	1, 790, 944	16, 628, 480	7, 500	2, 200	9, 375	9, 600	1, 200	8, 640
Louisiana	14, 636, 400	790, 336	8, 781, 840	4, 173, 700	460, 000	4, 090, 226	20, 700	4, 200	56, 028
Texas	63, 016, 300	3, 280, 329	36, 781, 454	1, 566, 100	215, 000	1, 550, 439	29, 700	35, 425	29, 403
Arkansas	34, 485, 900	1, 506, 672	15, 863, 514	9, 971, 200	1, 260, 000	9, 073, 792	200, 200	17, 238	158, 158
Tennessee	73, 188, 600	3, 119, 371	31, 579, 212	4, 854, 300	4, 430, 000	4, 611, 585	166, 650	90, 335	116, 655
West Virginia	4, 927, 000	3, 063, 248	39, 269, 468	17, 250, 000	1, 287, 000	15, 525, 000	881, 360	28, 405	698, 132
Kentucky	73, 300, 900	2, 977, 680	37, 857, 904	43, 453, 600	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Ohio	93, 319, 200	2, 977, 680	37, 857, 904	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	29, 083, 860	273, 710	91, 917	177, 911
Michigan	28, 981, 300	3, 438, 332	31, 352, 494	43, 453, 600	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Indiana	107, 484, 300	4, 280, 430	53, 447, 462	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Illinois	182, 336, 900	7, 914, 042	17, 066, 848	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Wisconsin	32, 201, 600	1, 117, 240	17, 066, 848	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Minnesota	21, 127, 600	661, 050	9, 507, 420	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Iowa	175, 487, 600	6, 777, 362	66, 685, 288	25, 487, 200	2, 485, 000	27, 083, 010	273, 710	91, 917	177, 911
Missouri	170, 337, 000	5, 763, 102	66, 314, 430	27, 538, 600	2, 485, 000	27, 083, 010	273, 710	91, 917	177, 911
Kansas	144, 452, 600	4, 280, 430	53, 447, 462	32, 313, 400	2, 876, 000	41, 280, 920	332, 800	28, 405	229, 320
Nebraska	82, 478, 200	2, 364, 120	27, 217, 806	18, 300, 000	1, 657, 000	12, 261, 000	352, 800	33, 480	1, 750, 000
California	2, 790, 900	98, 634	2, 372, 265	36, 046, 600	2, 767, 000	32, 441, 940	187, 131	21, 355	139, 061
Oregon	130, 000	5, 450	104, 000	12, 039, 300	723, 000	10, 233, 405	17, 296	1, 069	15, 048
Nevada	18, 000		16, 200	95, 000	4, 520	114, 000			
Colorado	422, 400	21, 076	380, 160	1, 598, 200	95, 000	1, 502, 308	28, 224	1, 592	25, 405
Arizona	57, 000	2, 709	62, 700	220, 000	15, 500	308, 000			
Dakota	4, 650, 000	186, 247	2, 371, 500	11, 460, 000	720, 000	9, 168, 000	79, 107	5, 724	59, 375
Idaho	4, 45, 000	1, 580	2, 47, 250	11, 650, 000	40, 625	910, 000	10, 635	779	8, 508

Montana	18,000	492	18,900	685,000	42,812	993,250	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	965,000	45,594	1,061,500	767,000	63,917	1,150,500	.....	.....	.....
Utah	275,000	13,208	1,247,500	1,250,000	81,500	1,150,000	.....	.....	.....
Washington	62,000	2,646	49,600	2,440,000	148,000	2,025,200	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	.....	.....	25,000	1,560	30,000	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,617,025,100	65,659,546	783,867,175	504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125	29,960,037	2,227,889	18,439,194

Summary for each State, showing the product, the area, and the value of each crop for 1882—Continued.

States and Territories.	Oats.			Barley.			Buckwheat.		
	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.
Maine.....	1,776,700	82,921	\$877,185	195,200	10,767	\$165,920	432,600	21,412	\$259,560
New Hampshire.....	1,030,000	29,997	566,500	68,000	3,636	59,160	78,200	4,646	58,650
Vermont.....	3,445,300	100,495	1,722,650	287,850	11,256	247,551	367,540	17,170	219,433
Massachusetts.....	703,000	22,869	414,770	70,629	3,216	63,468	69,350	5,500	62,415
Rhode Island.....	155,800	5,656	90,364	17,575	800	14,939	1,369	126	1,113
Connecticut.....	1,048,300	37,067	545,116	12,054	626	10,849	137,240	11,088	109,792
New York.....	40,068,000	1,337,947	18,030,600	8,916,720	359,459	7,133,376	3,471,520	285,192	2,603,640
New Jersey.....	3,808,800	130,482	1,790,136	4,116	252	3,375	349,440	34,066	34,997,024
Pennsylvania.....	34,721,100	1,273,335	15,624,495	628,800	27,694	503,040	3,575,700	246,410	2,610,291
Delaware.....	410,800	21,033	184,860	.....	.....	.....	3,325	408	3,795
Maryland.....	1,658,900	99,330	723,916	6,324	242	5,059	147,250	9,975	103,075
Virginia.....	5,457,060	622,212	2,564,818	19,175	1,187	15,340	198,900	16,432	131,274
North Carolina.....	5,713,400	582,245	2,742,432	2,625	257	2,100	59,800	5,670	35,880
South Carolina.....	4,430,100	366,470	2,215,050	17,355	1,212	18,223	.....	.....	.....
Georgia.....	7,235,800	705,375	3,979,690	25,300	1,650	25,300	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	7,509,600	52,580	382,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alabama.....	4,302,200	414,736	2,581,320	6,358	630	6,994	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi.....	3,080,800	208,859	1,758,056	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	3,527,800	32,472	316,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas.....	9,984,800	398,875	5,343,952	118,720	6,325	94,976	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	3,131,500	219,570	1,507,065	42,120	2,064	28,642	44,200	5,304	30,117
Tennessee.....	6,800,520	580,683	2,812,813	10,762	510	7,426	390,000	32,130	273,000
West Virginia.....	1,885,200	128,544	840,690	464,400	20,806	320,436	11,130	1,155	7,962
Kentucky.....	7,187,400	420,355	2,874,960	1,144,440	68,095	858,130	190,320	22,358	150,333
Ohio.....	18,400,000	697,000	8,404,000	1,348,920	54,075	1,011,690	510,120	33,166	341,780
Michigan.....	18,237,570	574,704	6,747,901	415,800	16,280	311,850	88,480	7,920	68,130
Indiana.....	18,853,200	703,490	6,508,620	942,500	47,824	622,050	158,360	18,525	115,603
Illinois.....	99,141,000	2,434,662	31,725,120	5,772,640	250,906	3,174,952	378,280	33,168	283,710
Wisconsin.....	34,324,400	1,137,732	10,983,808	7,204,000	309,000	3,385,880	50,600	5,550	31,878
Minnesota.....	29,950,000	1,699,635	8,965,000	4,547,400	201,369	2,182,752	180,360	16,680	129,850
Iowa.....	52,618,160	997,508	9,623,520	181,800	8,000	118,170	69,300	5,671	45,045
Missouri.....	30,973,500	997,508	9,623,520	267,300	20,882	141,669	25,200	2,940	20,940
Kansas.....	12,780,800	400,119	3,834,240	3,588,000	156,000	1,506,960	17,340	2,205	13,872
Nebraska.....	9,417,600	64,416	897,840	9,131,400	558,480	6,118,038	25,300	1,500	20,240
California.....	1,548,000	64,416	897,840	819,500	29,870	491,700	7,762	445	6,365
Oregon.....	4,433,500	155,448	2,305,420	468,600	21,210	421,200	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	221,000	7,200	165,750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado.....	780,000	27,500	507,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dakota.....	3,609,000	140,000	1,308,000	327,500	17,366	311,125	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	760,000	21,000	570,000	471,621	28,273	259,392	3,908	481	2,736
Montana.....	1,100,000	28,000	825,000	329,700	11,193	296,730	.....	.....	.....
				53,959	1,852	53,959	531	44	465

New Mexico.....	185,000	11,200	108,500	53,557	2,803	58,557	.....	.....	.....
Utah.....	520,000	23,350	317,200	227,997	11,994	193,797	.....	.....	.....
Washington.....	2,120,000	53,000	1,038,200	651,518	18,350	443,032	.....	127	1,735
Wyoming.....	47,000	1,750	23,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Territory.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	488,250,610	18,494,091	182,978,022	48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015	11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862

Summary for each State, showing the product, the area, and the value of each crop for 1882—Continued.

States and Territories.	Potatoes.			Tobacco.			Hay.	Value.
	Bushels.	Acres.	Value.	Pounds.	Acres.	Value.		
Maine.....	6,684,496	66,845	\$4,013,372	155,296	110	1,054,614	1,083,958	\$13,393,598
New Hampshire.....	2,380,505	1,666,353	2,800,362	1,175,906	2,124	622,135	615,851	7,992,221
Vermont.....	4,118,179	30,519	2,800,362	1,175,906	89	1,009,556	955,236	11,842,092
Massachusetts.....	2,039,053	33,646	2,408,195	4,250,819	2,962	531,352	611,259	12,261,978
Rhode Island.....	2,544,320	6,350	2,435,456			76,964	69,657	134,685
Connecticut.....	2,479,145	32,372	2,672,899	9,772,269	8,665	551,946	574,707	9,576,263
New York.....	30,618,749	381,674	18,677,437	9,751,286	8,659	1,170,166	4,962,721	70,777,082
New Jersey.....	2,977,190	1,355,173	46,194	31,444,407	8,172	513,489	514,100	8,857,685
Pennsylvania.....	15,860,880	196,425	9,040,702	31,044,529	29,772	3,725,343	3,187,297	38,217,492
Delaware.....	293,925	4,061	205,754			19,627	48,655	707,185
Maryland.....	1,374,244	20,619	1,070,486	29,232,216	39,030	1,753,933	283,520	3,861,297
Virginia.....	2,197,696	34,718	1,340,595	89,297,332	143,833	6,518,705	281,838	3,807,770
North Carolina.....	1,100,370	19,803	825,277	32,273,732	64,482	3,873,695	81,414	1,687,400
South Carolina.....	187,074	3,512	159,013	50,380	202	6,549	2,390	38,456
Georgia.....	397,231	8,827	258,200	262,179	1,034	36,705	13,129	194,627
Florida.....	70,848	1,579	67,306	67,306	160	4,363	211	3,265
Alabama.....	410,888	7,949	369,799	475,456	2,173	71,318	10,882	150,156
Mississippi.....	363,950	7,831	309,537	462,171	1,595	60,682	9,625	137,847
Louisiana.....	263,944	5,877	237,550				36,777	635,143
Texas.....	485,520	7,976	461,244	241,924	788	33,869	70,652	876,007
Arkansas.....	660,726	10,712	521,974	1,175,906	2,124	99,952	81,489	376,814
Tennessee.....	1,924,337	34,699	1,658,385	31,020,220	41,897	2,078,355	181,097	2,788,164
West Virginia.....	1,487,808	25,033	743,904	2,169,858	4,235	216,986	228,042	2,476,488
Kentucky.....	2,829,923	52,668	1,225,839	198,905,994	243,227	15,912,480	206,198	2,540,650
Ohio.....	10,283,810	155,313	6,170,286	33,648,917	33,819	2,355,424	2,253,441	26,412,211
Michigan.....	12,364,102	138,168	5,316,564	92,091	181	11,972	1,436,613	17,115,591
Indiana.....	7,227,000	89,704	3,613,530	637,620	11,298	649,633	1,260,136	14,846,697
Illinois.....	11,696,558	138,304	5,848,279	3,848,124	5,163	3,429,743	2,744,870	30,263,738
Wisconsin.....	7,943,760	106,880	3,177,504	10,443,324	11,250	1,253,199	1,636,261	11,380,614
Minnesota.....	5,132,018	55,610	1,898,847				1,746,585	10,042,864
Iowa.....	10,792,897	128,444	4,101,301	15,047,770	16,182	1,203,822	3,890,412	20,267,163
Missouri.....	5,192,618	79,376	2,984,752				1,194,685	9,079,063
Kansas.....	3,403,931	67,615	2,196,662				1,060,683	6,545,044
Nebraska.....	3,143,146	37,418	1,627,238				1,370,765	2,733,897
California.....	4,434,453	53,551	2,660,672				806,818	14,580,254
Oregon.....	1,251,284	11,312	713,332				100,767	3,489,599
Nevada.....	390,000	4,250	382,200				75,945	1,258,800
Colorado.....	457,000	5,730	314,640				73,626	1,240,374
Arizona.....	72,750	970	89,025				12,000	231,250
Dakota.....	1,118,500	10,500	425,030				380,000	1,870,000
Idaho.....	250,000	2,400	250,000				48,000	655,500

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Table showing the average yield per acre and the price per bushel, pound, or ton, of farm products for the year 1882.

States and Territories.	Corn.		Wheat.		Rye.		Oats.		Barley.		Buckwheat.		Potatoes.		Tobacco.		Hay.
	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Bushels.	Price per bushel.	Pounds.	Price per pound.		Tons.
Maine	29.2	\$0.92	11.7	\$1.40	11.8	\$1.10	21.4	\$0.55	18.1	\$0.85	20.2	\$0.60	100.0	\$0.75	1,412	12.0	12.70
New Hampshire	23.4	96	12.9	1.35	8.9	92	34.3	55	18.7	87	16.8	75	78.0	70	1,417	12.0	12.75
Vermont	33.9	94	17.9	1.27	16.1	90	34.3	55	25.6	86	19.7	65	100.1	68	1,435	13.0	11.73
Massachusetts	21.7	95	17.0	1.45	16.4	93	30.7	59	21.9	90	12.6	90	87.4	85	1,435	12.5	18.00
Rhode Island	23.0	92	20.3	1.40	11.3	92	27.5	58	22.0	85	10.4	85	85.7	80	1,128	13.0	17.50
Connecticut	20.1	96	20.3	1.20	15.2	92	28.3	52	19.3	90	12.4	80	76.6	82	1,210	12.0	17.35
New York	27.5	76	15.7	1.10	12.0	76	29.9	45	24.8	80	12.2	75	80.2	61	1,130	11.0	17.25
New Jersey	28.9	76	13.6	1.12	10.7	72	29.2	47	16.3	82	10.3	85	72.9	65	1,043	12.0	12.00
Pennsylvania	31.3	70	13.6	1.05	10.2	74	27.3	45	22.7	80	14.5	73	80.7	57	1,043	12.0	12.00
Delaware	18.9	59	12.2	1.07	8.6	65	19.5	45	22.7	80	14.5	73	80.7	57	1,043	12.0	12.00
Maryland	25.9	58	14.0	1.07	12.0	66	16.7	44	26.1	80	14.8	70	76.3	68	749	6.0	13.50
Virginia	19.1	53	9.0	1.06	6.7	75	8.8	47	16.2	80	12.1	66	63.3	61	621	7.3	13.50
North Carolina	14.0	53	7.7	1.06	6.3	86	9.8	48	10.2	80	10.5	60	55.6	75	500	12.0	11.18
South Carolina	12.0	68	7.5	1.20	4.7	115	12.1	50	14.3	1.05	53.3	85	53.3	61	249	13.0	11.50
Georgia	13.3	65	7.5	1.08	5.8	100	9.5	55	15.3	1.00	45.0	65	254	14.0	254	14.0	10.50
Florida	9.5	80	4.4	1.25	5.0	132	9.7	75	1.00	1.10	44.9	95	51.7	90	151	18.0	14.70
Alabama	13.9	60	6.9	1.12	5.5	110	10.4	69	10.1	1.10	46.5	85	51.7	90	219	15.0	12.00
Mississippi	16.8	55	4.5	1.23	8.2	90	11.5	67	10.1	1.10	46.5	85	51.7	90	219	15.0	12.00
Louisiana	18.5	60	3.4	1.23	8.2	90	11.5	67	10.1	1.10	46.5	85	51.7	90	219	15.0	12.00
Texas	19.3	46	9.1	98	12.7	32	23.7	54	18.8	80	44.9	90	60.9	46	307	14.0	15.70
Arkansas	21.6	46	7.3	90	6.9	92	25.7	60	18.8	80	44.9	90	60.9	46	307	14.0	15.70
Tennessee	24.1	42	7.9	91	5.7	70	14.7	51	18.8	80	44.9	90	60.9	46	307	14.0	15.70
West Virginia	25.4	58	11.3	95	9.7	70	14.7	45	21.1	68	8.4	68	55.5	55	740	6.7	12.83
Kentucky	24.3	52	13.4	90	9.8	69	17.1	40	22.3	69	9.6	71	53.6	47	821	8.0	9.50
Ohio	31.3	52	13.4	90	12.4	65	26.4	46	16.8	75	13.4	67	89.5	43	905	7.0	10.00
Michigan	30.7	59	16.3	90	12.5	65	31.7	37	24.9	75	13.4	67	89.5	43	905	7.0	10.00
Indiana	31.3	48	16.5	90	10.8	67	26.8	32	25.5	75	11.2	77	80.6	50	509	13.0	11.75
Illinois	23.0	47	17.7	86	18.3	56	40.7	32	19.7	66	8.5	73	84.6	50	806	7.0	9.00
Wisconsin	28.8	43	14.4	90	14.3	58	29.6	32	25.0	55	11.4	75	74.3	40	745	8.0	8.00
Minnesota	32.0	45	13.0	82	15.1	53	35.7	30	23.3	47	9.1	63	92.3	37	928	12.0	9.00
Iowa	25.9	38	10.3	70	12.8	50	31.0	28	22.6	48	10.8	72	84.0	38	930	8.0	5.25
Missouri	29.5	39	11.8	85	13.8	53	30.1	32	22.7	48	10.8	72	84.0	38	930	8.0	5.25
Kansas	33.7	37	19.9	67	22.5	40	27.0	30	22.7	48	10.8	72	84.0	38	930	8.0	5.25
Nebraska	34.9	33	11.0	67	17.4	40	23.5	25	23.0	42	7.9	80	82.5	30	1,194	3.25	4.00
Nbraska	34.9	33	11.0	67	17.4	40	23.5	25	23.0	42	7.9	80	82.5	30	1,194	3.25	4.00
California	28.3	85	13.0	90	8.8	85	24.0	58	16.4	67	22.0	80	110.6	57	1,339	1.39	13.00
Oregon	23.9	80	16.7	85	17.1	87	28.5	52	27.4	60	15.7	82	91.8	98	1,339	1.39	13.00
Nevada	21.7	90	16.8	1.20	17.7	90	28.4	65	19.0	92	76.3	72	76.3	72	1,241	1.24	13.75
Colorado	20.0	90	16.8	1.20	17.7	90	28.4	65	19.0	92	76.3	72	76.3	72	1,241	1.24	13.75

[illegible]

A general summary showing the estimated quantities, number of acres, and aggregate value of the principal crops of the farm in 1882.

Products.	Quantity produced.	Number of acres.	Value.
	<i>Bushels.</i>		
Indian corn	bushels.. 1,617,025,100	65,659,546	\$783,867,175
Wheat	do.... 504,185,470	37,067,194	444,602,125
Rye	do.... 29,960,037	2,227,889	18,439,194
Oats	do.... 488,250,610	18,494,691	182,978,022
Barley	do.... 48,953,926	2,272,103	30,768,015
Buckwheat	do.... 11,019,353	847,112	8,038,862
Potatoes	do.... 170,972,508	2,171,636	95,304,844
Total	2,870,367,004	128,740,171	1,563,998,237
Tobacco	pounds.. 513,077,558	671,522	43,189,951
Hay	tons.. 38,138,049	32,339,585	369,958,158
Grand total			

Table showing the average yield and cash value per acre, and price per bushel, pound, or ton, of farm products for the year 1882.

Products.	Average yield per acre.	Average price per bushel.	Average value per acre.	Products.	Average yield per acre.	Average price per bushel, pound, or ton.	Average value per acre.
Indian corn .. bushels..	24.6+	\$0 48.4+	\$11 91	Buckwheat... bushels..	13.1+	\$0 72.9+	\$9 48
Wheat	13.6+	88.2-	12 00	Potatoes.... do ...	78.7+	55.7+	43 84
Rye	13.4+	61.5+	8 24	Tobacco pounds..	764. +	8.4+	64 18
Oats	26.4-	37.5-	9 64	Hay	1.18+	9 70.0+	11 45
Barley	21.5+	62.8+	13 50				

RATES OF TRANSPORTATION.

RATES FROM CALIFORNIA ON FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

(Operating the Southern Pacific Railroads of California, Arizona, and New Mexico in connection with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad, Texas and Pacific Railway, Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio Railway, and their connecting lines.)

Until further notice, when shipments are offered subject to the subjoined rules and conditions, the Central Pacific Railroad Company will guarantee the following rates of freight on fruit and vegetables in car loads of not less than 20,000 pounds nor more than 28,000 pounds by freight train, and not more than 24,000 pounds by passenger train.

When refrigerator cars are used, not to exceed one ton of ice, if necessary to preserve the contents, will be allowed to pass free of charge, provided that the contents of the car, including ice and other preservatives or packing, shall not exceed 22,000 pounds. Excess of 22,000 pounds in one car, when loaded by shipper, will be charged double rates. The allowance for tare or weight of car will not exceed 24,000 pounds :

From Los Angeles to—	By freight train per 100 pounds.		* By passenger train per 100 pounds.	
	Vegetables.	Green fruit.	Oranges, lemons and limes, in straight or mixed car load.	Green fruit of all kinds and vegetables, in straight or mixed car loads.
Galveston and San Antonio	\$1 40	\$1 80	\$1 50	\$3 55
Kansas City	1 40	1 80	1 50	3 55
Saint Louis and New Orleans	1 42	1 92	1 67½	3 84
Chicago	1 50	2 00	1 75	4 00
New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	1 50	2 57	1 75	5 14

* Fruit by passenger train will be taken only when the company can furnish cars properly equipped.

If shippers refuse to sign releases or to accept these conditions, agents are instructed to contract to Deming or El Paso only.

When ventilators, grates, or doors are left open by or at request of shippers (which must be in writing, and carefully filed by agent), the carriers will not be responsible for damage or theft, and no claims for losses of this kind will be entertained.

As this company has but a limited number of fruit cars, it can only agree to distribute them equally among shippers. Orders for such cars (which should be given as early as possible) will be received subject to company's convenience, and will not bind them to furnish this class of cars on any particular day.

Charges on fruit to destination should in all cases be prepaid or guaranteed by responsible parties other than shippers. This company is required by connecting roads to give an absolute guaranty of all charges to destination on fruit and other perishable freight, and shippers, or parties signing guarantees for them, should understand that their guaranty must be in all respects equivalent to prepayment of charges, if

for any reason property is refused by consignees or fails to bring amount of freight charges.

No particular time is guaranteed, and in no case does this company agree that freight will not be transferred en route. It will, however, do all in its power to prevent transfer or detention of cars. The notation "car to go through" may be made on way-bills, but should not appear on bills of lading. Shippers must assume all risks arising from the perishable nature of the freight.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Fruit and vegetable tariff.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

From—	Refrigerator chests, per 100 pounds.	Cabbages, per crate. Crates not to exceed an ordinary flour barrel in measurement.	Vegetables, per bushel crate.	Vegetables, per barrel, including potatoes.
Stations Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	\$1 00	\$0 65	\$0 50	\$0 80
Savannah, Ga.....	1 00	65	50	80
Charleston, S. C.....	95	65	50	80

TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

Stations Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	90	60	40	75
Savannah, Ga.....	90	60	40	75
Charleston, S. C.....	85	55	35	65

TO RICHMOND AND PETERSBURG.

Stations Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	85	60	40	75
Savannah, Ga.....	85	60	40	75
Charleston, S. C.....	70	50	30	60

TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

Stations Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	75	50	30	60
Savannah, Ga.....	75	50	30	60
Charleston, S. C.....	60	45	25	50

TO PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Stations Charleston and Savannah Railway.....	85	60	40	75
Savannah, Ga.....	85	60	40	75
Charleston, S. C.....	70	50	30	60

NOTE—These are "owner's risk" rates. If shipped at "carrier's risk," three times these rates will be charged.

Only company's form of released bill of lading will be signed.

TO RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, AND PORTSMOUTH.

From—	Vegetables: Beans, cab- bages, kale, pease, to- matoes, and turnips.			Asparagus and celery, per 100 pounds.	Potatoes, Irish and sweet, per barrel.	Fruit, &c.: Apples, peaches, pears, apri- cots, blackberries, whortleberries.			Raspberries and strawber- ries, per 100 pounds.	Refrigerator chests, per 100 pounds.
	Per barrel.	Per two-bushel box.	Per one-bushel box.			Per two-bushel box.	Per one-bushel box.	Per 100 pounds.		
Wilmington, N. C., and all stations on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad	\$0 75	\$0 60	\$0 30	\$1 00	\$0 55	\$0 60	\$0 30	\$0 75	\$1 00	\$0 55
Columbia, S. C., and all sta- tions on Wilmington, Co- lumbia and Augusta Rail- road	90	80	40	1 25	60	90	45	.....	1 25	60

TO BALTIMORE, MD., AND WASHINGTON, D. C.

Wilmington, N. C., and all stations on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad	75	60	30	1 00	55	55	30	75	1 00	80
Columbia, S. C., and all sta- tions on Wilmington, Co- lumbia and Augusta Rail- road	90	80	40	1 25	60	90	45	.....	1 25	85

TO NEW YORK.

Wilmington, N. C., and all stations on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad	80	60	30	1 25	60	60	30	80	1 25	80
Columbia, S. C., and all sta- tions on Wilmington, Co- lumbia and Augusta Rail- road	90	80	40	1 25	65	1 00	50	.....	1 25	85

TO PHILADELPHIA, BOSTON, AND PROVIDENCE.

Wilmington, N. C., and all stations on Wilmington and Weldon Railroad	85	70	35	1 50	75	80	45	.....	1 50	90
Columbia, S. C., and all sta- tions on Wilmington, Co- lumbia and Augusta Rail- road	1 00	85	45	1 50	80	90	55	.....	1 50	95

NOTE.—These are "owner's risk" rates. If shipped at "carrier's risk," three times these rates will be charged.

Only company's form of released bill of lading will be signed.

Florida vegetable tariff.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

From—	Vegetables.	
	Per box.	Per barrel.
Stations Savannah, Florida and Western Railway	\$0 60	\$1 22
Stations Florida Central and Western Railway	70	1 42
Stations Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad	70	1 37
Stations Live Oak and Roland's Bluff Railroad	60	1 22
Jacksonville, Fla	60	1 22
Saint John's River landings	71	1 43
Tampa and Manatee	85	1 62
Cedar Keys	70	1 37
Suwannee River landings	70	1 37

TO NEW YORK.

Stations Savannah, Florida and Western Railway	50	1 02
Stations Florida Central and Western Railway	60	1 22
Stations Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad	60	1 17
Stations Live Oak and Roland's Bluff Railroad	50	1 02
Jacksonville, Fla	50	1 02
Saint John's River landings	61	1 23
Tampa and Manatee	75	1 42
Cedar Keys	60	1 17
Suwannee River landings	60	1 17

TO PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

Stations Savannah, Florida and Western Railway	53	1 06
Stations Florida Central and Western Railway	63	1 26
Stations Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad	63	1 21
Stations Live Oak and Roland's Bluff Railroad	53	1 16
Jacksonville, Fla	53	1 06
Saint John's River landings	64	1 27
Tampa and Manatee	78	1 46
Cedar Keys	63	1 21
Suwannee River landings	63	1 21

TO RICHMOND, PETERSBURG, AND PORTSMOUTH.

Stations Savannah, Florida and Western Railway	45	90
Stations Florida Central and Western Railway	55	1 10
Stations Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad	55	1 05
Stations Live Oak and Roland's Bluff Railroad	45	90
Jacksonville, Fla	45	90
Saint John's River landings	56	1 11
Tampa and Manatee	70	1 30
Cedar Keys	55	1 05
Suwannee River landings	55	1 05

TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

Stations Savannah, Florida and Western Railway	40	80
Stations Florida Central and Western Railway	50	1 00
Stations Florida Transit and Peninsular Railroad	50	95
Stations Live Oak and Roland's Bluff Railroad	40	80
Jacksonville, Fla	40	80
Saint John's River landings	51	1 01
Tampa and Manatee	65	1 20
Cedar Keys	50	95
Suwannee River landings	50	95

NOTE.—These are "owner's risk" rates. If shipped at "carrier's risk," three times these rates will be charged.

Fruit and vegetable tariff.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

From stations south of Jackson, Tenn., including Mobile, Ala., to—	Per box.		Per hundred pounds.										Per barrel.				No single shipment taken for less than figures below.			
	Oranges, lemons, and limes, in foreign boxes, 80 pounds each.	Less than 300 boxes.	Oranges, lemons, and limes, actual weight.	24,000 pounds and over, packed or in bulk.	Less than 24,000 pounds, packed.	20,000 pounds and over.	Bananas, pine-apples, grapes, and strawberries.	Cocoanuts.	Potatoes, onions, cabbages, cantaloups, and melons, actual weight.	Car load.	Less than car load.	Cucumbers, beets, squash, turnips, carrots, and parsnips, packed, actual weight.	Tomatoes, greens, peas, snap-beans, and vegetables, not otherwise specified.	130 barrels and over.	Less than 130 barrels.	Onions and sweet potatoes, in flour barrels.		130 barrels and over.	Less than 130 barrels.	Cucumbers, beets, squash, turnips, and carrots, in flour barrels.
Cairo, Ill.	\$0 25	\$0 25	\$0 30	\$0 30	\$0 40	\$0 50	\$0 25	\$0 30	\$0 34	\$0 34	\$0 40	\$0 34	\$0 50	\$0 44	\$0 53	\$0 44	\$0 53	\$0 44	\$0 53	\$0 65
Chattanooga, Tenn.	28	40	35	50	45	60	30	30	35	35	45	45	45	61	61	61	53	79	79	\$0 60
Cincinnati, Ohio, and Indianapolis, Ind.	33	35	40	45	60	75	40	45	45	43	50	50	60	70	75	70	70	75	1 00	\$0 70
Chicago, Ill.	38	40	48	50	60	75	40	45	50	40	54	69	65	90	81	94	85	90	1 00	\$0 75
Cleveland, Ohio.																				
Louisville, Ky.	30	32	38	40	50	60	30	33	36	40	45	50	50	53	70	53	61	70	1 00	\$0 60
Memphis, Tenn.	20	20	25	30	40	50	25	30	32	30	39	45	45	50	50	44	50	55	1 00	\$0 60
Nashville, Tenn.	28	36	35	45	50	60	30	35	30	35	44	44	45	61	57	53	65	65	1 00	\$0 70
Milwaukee, Wis.	44	48	55	60	67	82	47	57	57	57	67	72	72	83	1 03	1 00	1 24	1 25	1 25	\$0 75
Saint Louis, Mo. (store).	30	32	38	40	50	60	30	33	40	35	45	50	50	70	53	62	70	70	1 00	\$0 70
Vicksburg, Miss.	20	20	25	30	45	60	25	30	35	35	40	45	45	50	50	50	50	55	1 00	\$0 75
Hickman, Ky.																				

NOTE.—Shipments must be released and prepaid or guarantee satisfactory to agents at point of shipment given for payment of all charges at destination.

Joint freight tariff between Saint Paul, Minnesota Transfer and Minneapolis, and Chicago, Milwaukee, Racine, Joliet, Peoria, East Saint Louis, Hannibal, Quincy, and Keokuk.

Common lumber, shingles and lath, C. L.	per 100 lbs..	\$0 15
Salt, C. L.	do....	10
Wheat, flour, bran, mill stuffs, and malt, C. L.	do....	20
Coarse grain, C. L.	do....	17½
Horses and mules	per car..	60 00
Cattle and hogs	do....	50 00
Sheep, single deck only	do....	40 00

Bacon:

In bags	per 100 lbs..	45
In barrels, boxes, or casks	do....	25
Beef, pickled	do....	25
Pork, packed	do....	25

BURLINGTON, DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND, CORDOVA, AND CLINTON.

Common lumber, shingles and lath, C. L.	per 100 lbs..	12½
Salt, C. L.	do....	10
Wheat, flour, bran, mill stuffs, and malt, C. L.	do....	17
Coarse grain, C. L.	do....	14½
Horses and mules	per car..	52 50
Cattle and hogs	do....	42 00
Sheep, single deck only	do....	35 00

Bacon:

In bags	per 100 lbs..	39
In barrels, boxes, or casks	do....	22
Beef, pickled	do....	22
Pork, packed	do....	22

C. L.—Car-load.

Joint rates of transportation from Louisville.

[Per 100 pounds.]

From Louisville to—	Flour, car loads, 125 barrels or over.	Dressed beef.	Bacon, packed.	Beef, in tiers.	Fertilizers, in packages, car loads.	Fertilizers, in packages, less than car loads.	Grain, in sacks or barrels, less than car load.	Grain, in bulk, car load, minimum weight, 2,400 pounds.	Tobacco, unmanufact'd and tobacco stems, in hogsheads or cases.	Cotton, uncompressed.*	Live hogs.	Cattle.	Horses, mules and sheep.
Boston	\$0 29	\$0 61½	\$0 34	\$0 34	\$0 29	\$0 48	\$0 34	\$0 29	\$0 40	\$0 63	\$0 29	\$0 57½	\$0 57½
Springfield													
Worcester													
Providence													
New York	24	61½	29	29	24	43	29	24	35	58	29	57½	57½
Jersey City													
Philadelphia	22	59½	27	27	22	41	27	22	33	56	27	55½	55½
Harrisburg													
Baltimore	21	58½	26	26	21	40	26	21	32	55	26	54½	54½
Washington													
Albany													
Cohoes	23	56½	24	24	23	38	24	23	30	53			
Troy													
Schenectady													
Buffalo													
Dunkirk	14½	33	17	17	14½	24	17	14½	20	38	17	31	31
Erie													
Pittsburgh													
Allegheny													
Bellaire	14½	23	17	17	14½	24	17	14½	20	38	17	31	31
Wheeling													
Steubenville													
Montreal, Canada													
Ottawa, Canada	22	59½	27	27	22	41	27	22	33	56			
Brockville, Canada													
Prescott, Canada	28	40	34½	34½	28	48	34½	28	40½	63			
Canada, points east of Montreal	33	48	38½	38½	33	53	38½	33	45½	68			

Minimum weight of live stock per car.—Sheep (double deck), 18,000; sheep (single deck), 14,000; hogs (double deck), 22,000; hogs (single deck), 16,000; cattle, horses and mules, 20,000. If actual weight is in excess of above minimum, actual weights will be charged for.

* With the privilege to carrier of compressing.

PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY.

Articles.	Chicago to—				East Saint Louis to—				Indianapolis to—				Cincinnati to—			
	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.
Agricultural implements, C. L.*	\$0 50	\$0 45	\$0 43	\$0 42	\$0 57	\$0 52	\$0 50	\$0 49	\$0 47	\$0 42	\$0 40	\$0 39	\$0 44	\$0 39	\$0 37	\$0 36
Appliances:																
O. R., C. L.	60	50	46	44	68	58	54	52	56	46	42	40	53	43	39	37
O. R., L. C. L.	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Beacon, in boxes or casks	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Beans, in boxes or barrels, C. L.	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Beef, salted, in barrels	75	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Butter, O. R.	75	30	28	27	86	81	79	78	70	65	63	62	66	61	59	58
Cheese, in boxes or casks	65	60	58	57	74	69	67	66	61	56	54	53	57	52	50	49
Eggs, in cases or barrels	75	70	68	67	86	81	79	78	70	65	63	62	66	61	59	58
Fertilizers:																
C. L.	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
In packages, L. C. L.	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
Flour, C. L., 125 barrels	60	50	46	44	68	58	54	52	56	46	42	40	53	43	39	37
Grain:																
In bags, L. C. L.	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
In bulk, C. L., 24,000 pounds	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
Guano:																
In bags, L. C. L.	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
In bags, C. L.	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
Hams, in boxes or barrels	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Hay:																
In bales, C. L.	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
In bales, L. C. L.	75	70	68	67	86	81	79	78	70	65	63	62	66	61	59	58
Hides:																
Dry, loose	1 65	1 50	1 47	1 45	1 89	1 74	1 71	1 69	1 54	1 39	1 36	1 35	1 45	1 30	1 27	1 26
Dry, in bales	95	85	83	82	1 08	98	96	95	89	73	77	76	84	74	72	71
Green, in bundles	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
Hogs, dressed, O. R., C. L.	64	64	62	61	74	74	72	71	89	79	77	76	84	74	72	71
Hops	95	85	83	82	1 08	98	96	95	89	79	77	76	84	74	72	71
Lard	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Lime:																
In casks, L. C. L.	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
In casks, C. L.	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
Lumber, C. L.	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Meat, in bags or barrels, C. L., in bags, O. R.	30	25	23	22	34	29	27	26	28	23	21	20	26	21	19	18
Mowing-machines	1 10	1 00	98	97	1 26	1 16	1 14	1 13	1 03	93	91	90	97	87	85	84

Pork, salted, in barrels.....do.....	35	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Potatoes:																
Common, in bags or barrels, O. R., P. P.....do.....	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
Common, C. L., O. R., P. P.....do.....	33	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Sweet, L. C. L., O. R., P. P.....do.....	73	70	68	67	86	81	79	78	70	65	63	62	66	61	59	58
Rice, in tierces.....do.....	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
Salt:																
In sacks.....do.....	50	45	43	42	57	52	50	49	47	42	40	39	44	39	37	36
In sacks, C. L.....do.....	33	30	28	27	40	35	33	32	33	28	26	25	31	26	24	23
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheds.....do.....	42½	37½	35½	34½	48½	43½	41½	40½	39	34	32	31	37	32	30	29
Wood:																
In sacks.....do.....	95	85	83	82	1 08½	98½	96½	95½	89	79	77	76	84	74	72	71
Pressed, in bales.....do.....	95	85	83	82	1 08½	98½	96½	95½	89	79	77	76	84	74	72	71
Horses, C. L.....do.....	60	60	58	57	65	63	63	62	56	56	54	53	52	52	50	49
Mules, C. L.....do.....	60	60	58	57	65	63	63	62	56	56	54	53	52	52	50	49
Sheep, C. L.....do.....	60	60	58	57	65	63	63	62	56	56	54	53	52	52	50	49
Cattle, C. L.....do.....	60	60	58	57	65	63	63	62	56	56	54	53	52	52	50	49
Hogs, live.....do.....	30	30	28	27	35	35	33	32	28	28	26	25	26	26	24	23

* Except threshers, clover hullers, and grain cradles.

† Hogs dressed, in refrigerator cars 5 cents higher.

‡ Rates on live stock to New York City only cover delivery to Jersey City.

C. L.—Carload.

L. C. L.—Less than carload.

O. R.—Owner's risk.

P. P.—Prepaid.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Articles.	To Baltimore from—									
	Pittsburgh.	Sandusky.	Newark.	Columbus.	Cincinnati.	Indianapolis.	Milford June.	Chicago.	Louisville.	East St. Louis.
Agricultural implements, C. L. per 100 lbs..	\$0 23	\$0 31	\$0 30½	\$0 31½	\$0 31	\$0 39	\$0 39½	\$0 42	\$0 40	\$0 49
Apples, green, C. L. per bbl..	24	32	31	32	32	40	41	44	42	52
Bacon, packed per 100 lbs..	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Beans, C. L. do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Beef, in barrels or tierces. do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Beef and hogs, dressed, ordinary cars. per 100 lbs..	.....	45	44	46½	.....	.....	58	61	.....	.....
Butter do.....	38½	50	49	51	50	62	63½	67	61	78
Cattle, horses and mules do.....	.....	42½	41½	43	.....	.....	54	57	.....	.....
Cheese, boxes or casks do.....	32	42½	41½	43	42½	53	54	57	54½	66½
Fertilizers, in packages, L. C. L. per 100 lbs..	23	31	30½	31½	31	39	39½	42	40	49
Fertilizers, C. L. do.....	12	16	15½	16	16	20	20½	22	21	26
Flour per bbl..	24	32	31	32	32	40	41	44	42	52
Grain:										
In barrels or sacks, L. C. L.	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
In bulk, C. L. (minimum weight 24,000 lbs) per 100 lbs..	12	16	15½	16	16	20	20½	22	21	26
Guano, in packages, L. C. L. do.....	23	31	30½	31½	31	39	39½	42	40	49
C. L. do.....	12	16	15½	16	16	20	20½	22	21	26
Hams, packed do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Hides, pressed in bales:										
L. C. L. do.....	48	61	60	62½	61	76	77½	82	78½	95½
C. L. (minimum weight, 12,000 lbs) per 100 lbs..	38½	50	49	51	50	62	63½	67	64	78
Hops do.....	48	61	60	62½	61	76	77½	82	78½	95½
Hogs, dressed, refrigerator cars, O. R. per 100 lbs..	.....	50	49	51½	.....	.....	63	66	.....	.....
Hogs, live do.....	.....	19½	19	20	.....	.....	25½	27	.....	.....
Lard do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Meal, oats, or corn per bbl..	24	32	31	32	32	40	41	44	42	52
Meal, in bulk, C. L. per 100 lbs..	12	16	15½	16	16	20	20½	22	21	26
Pork, pickled, barrels, 320 pounds per barrel do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Potatoes, in bags or barrels:										
L. C. L. per 100 lbs..	23	31	30½	31½	31	39	39½	42	40	49
C. L. do.....	15	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Rice do.....	23	31	30½	31½	31	39	39½	42	40	49
Salt, C. L. do.....	17	19½	19	20	19½	25	25½	27	26	32
Salt, table, boxes or bags do.....	23	31	30½	31½	31	39	39½	42	40	49
Sheep do.....	.....	42½	41½	43	.....	.....	54	57	.....	.....
Wool, in bales, compressed, C. L. per 100 lbs..	32	42½	41½	43	42½	53	54	57	54½	66½

*O. R. of frost or decay, guaranteed or prepaid.

NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Articles.	New York to—							
	Pittsburgh.	Rochester.	Buffalo.	Dunkirk.	Cleveland.	Toledo.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.
Agricultural implements, released, C. L. per 100 lbs.	\$0 20	\$0 18	\$0 20	\$0 20	\$0 23	\$0 27	\$0 32	\$0 35
Apples, green:								
O. R. do	43	40	43	43	49	58	70	75
O. R., C. L. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
Bacon, in barrels or casks. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Beans, in barrels. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Beef, salted, in casks. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Butter. do	35	32	35	35	39	46	55	60
Cheese. do	35	32	35	35	39	46	55	60
Cotton, square bales. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
Fertilizers. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Grain. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Guano. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Hams, in barrels or casks. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Hides:								
Dry, loose. do	43	40	43	43	49	58	70	75
In bales. do	35	32	35	35	39	46	55	60
Green, in bales. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Hops. do	35	32	35	35	39	46	55	60
Lard, in tierces or barrels. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Meal:								
In barrels. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
In sacks. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
Pork, salted, in barrels. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Potatoes:								
O. R., C. L. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
O. R., L. C. L. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
Rice. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Salt, in bags or barrels. do	20	18	20	20	23	27	32	35
Tobacco, unmanufactured, hogsheads. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
Wool, domestic, in sacks. do	64½	60	64½	64½	73½	87	1 05	1 12½
Wool, foreign, pressed. do	26	23	26	26	30	35	41	45
One horse, man in charge, 3,000 pounds. do	86	80	86	86	98	1 16	1 40	1 50
Two horses, man in charge, 5,000 pounds. do	86	80	86	86	98	1 16	1 40	1 50
Three horses and upwards, man in charge, 16,000 pounds. per 100 lbs.	43	40	43	43	49	58	70	75

C. L.—Car-load.

L. C. L.—Less than car-load.

O. R.—Owner's risk.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

	New York to—										
Articles.	Port Jarvis.	Elmira.	Buffalo.	Dunkirk.	Chicago and Milwaukee.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Toledo.	Indianapolis.	East Saint Louis.	Detroit.
Agricultural implements, released, C. L. per 100 lbs.	\$0 12	\$0 18	\$0 20	\$0 20	\$0 35	\$0 23	\$0 32	\$0 27	\$0 33	\$0 42	\$0 25
Agricultural implements, not boxed, O. R. per 100 lbs.	23	40	43	43	75	49	70	58	71	89	53
Apples:											
O. R., C. L. do..	15	23	26	26	45	30	41	35	43	54	32
O. R., L. C. L. do..	23	40	43	43	75	49	70	58	71	89	53
Bacon, in barrels or casks . . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Beans, in barrels do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Beef, salted, in casks . . . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Butter do..	19	32	35	35	60	39	55	46	57	71	42
Cheese do..	19	32	35	35	60	39	55	46	57	71	42
Fertilizers do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Flour:											
In barrels do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
In boxes do..	19	32	35	35	60	39	55	46	57	71	42
Grain do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Hams, in casks or barrels . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Hides:											
Dry, loose do..	23	40	43	43	75	49	70	58	71	89	53
Green, in bundles . . . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Hops do..	19	32	35	35	60	39	55	46	57	71	42
Lard, in tierces or barrels . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Lumber, sawed, pine or oak . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Meal:											
In sacks do..	15	23	26	26	45	30	41	35	43	54	32
In barrels do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Potatoes:											
O. R., C. L. do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
O. R., L. C. L. do..	15	23	26	26	45	30	41	35	43	54	32
Pork, salted, in barrels . . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Salt, in bags or barrels . . do..	12	18	20	20	35	23	32	27	33	42	25
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads per 100 lbs.	15	23	26	26	45	30	41	35	43	54	32
Wool:											
Domestic, in sacks . . . do..	34½	60	64½	64½	1 12½	73½	1 05	87	1 06½	1 33½	79½
Foreign, pressed in bales do..	15	23	26	26	45	30	41	35	43	54	32
One horse, man in charge, 3,000 pounds do..	46	80	86	86	1 50	98	1 40	1 16	1 42	1 78	1 06
Two horses, man in charge, 5,000 pounds do..	46	80	86	86	1 50	98	1 40	1 16	1 42	1 78	1 06
Three horses and upwards, man in charge, 16,000 pounds do..	23	40	43	43	75	49	70	58	71	89	53

C. L.—Car-load.

L. C. L.—Less than car-load.

O. R.—Owner's risk.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

Articles.	Portland to—		Boston to—		Chicago to—		Detroit to—	
	Chicago.	Detroit.	Chicago.	Detroit.	Portland.	Boston.	Portland.	Boston.
Agricultural implements, C. L. per 100 lbs.	\$0 35	\$0 25	\$0 35	\$0 25	\$0 50	\$0 50	\$0 39	\$0 39
Apples:								
O. R. of freezing, C. L. do....	45	32	45	32	30	30	24	24
O. R. of freezing, L. C. L. do....	75	53	75	53	35	35	27½	27½
Bacon, in boxes or casks do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Beans do....	35	25	35	25	50	39	50	39
Beef, salted, barrels do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Butter, O. R. do....	60	42	60	42	75	75	58	58
Cheese, in boxes or casks do....	60	42	60	42	65	65	50½	50½
Coal, in barrels do....	35	25	35	25	50	50	39	39
Cotton, in bales do....	45	32	45	32				
Eggs, in cases or barrels, O. R. do....					75	75	58	58
Fertilizers:								
C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	30	30	24	24
L. C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	50	50	39	39
Grain:								
In bags do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
In bulk, C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	30	30	24	24
Guano:								
In bags, L. C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	50	50	39	39
In bags, C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	30	30	24	24
Hams, in boxes or barrels do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Hay, in bales:								
C. L. do....					30	30	24	24
L. C. L. do....					75	75	58	58
Hides:								
Dry, loose do....	75	53	75	53	1 65	1 65	1 28½	1 28½
Dry, C. L., 12,000 pounds do....					75	75	58	58
Green, C. L. do....	45	32	45	32	35	35	27½	27½
Hogs, dressed do....								
Hops do....					1 10	1 10	85½	85½
Lard do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Lime:								
In casks do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
In casks, C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	30	30	24	24
Lumber, C. L., 24,000 pounds do....					35	35	27½	27½
M meal:								
In barrels do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
In bags do....	45	32	45	32	35	35	27½	27½
Mowing machines, C. L. do....					1 10	1 10	85½	85½
Pork, salted do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Potatoes:								
Common, O. R. of freezing do....	45	32	45	32	50	50	39	39
Common, O. R. of freezing, C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Sweet do....					75	75	58	58
Rice, in tierces do....	35	25	35	25	50	50	39	39
Salt:								
In sacks do....	35	25	35	25	50	50	39	39
In sacks, C. L. do....	35	25	35	25	35	35	27½	27½
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads do....	45	32	45	32				
Wool:								
Pressed, in bales, C. L. do....	45	32	45	32	65	65	50½	50½
In sacks do....	1 12½	79½	1 12½	79½	95	95	74	74

C. L.—Car-load.

L. C. L.—Less than car-load.

O. R.—Owner's risk.

NEW YORK AND NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD.

Articles.	Between Boston and—				
	Putnam.	Williamantic.	Hartford.	New Haven.	New York.
Agricultural implements (12,000 pounds) C. L. per 100 lbs.	\$0 18	\$0 21	\$0 25	\$0 30	\$0 25
Apples, green:					
(150 pounds per barrel) O. R.	15	19	21	25	Per barrel 25
(150 pounds per barrel) C. L. 20,000 pounds.	12	15	17	20	Per barrel 25
Bacon.	18	21	25	30	12½
Beans, dried.	15	19	21	20	15
Beef, salted.	12	15	17	20	Per barrel 50
Butter.	18	21	25	30	20
Cheese, in boxes or casks.	15	19	21	30	{ Per box 20 Per cask 18
Coal.	15	19	21	25	
Eggs, O. R.	18	21	25	60	25
Fertilizers.	12	15	17	20	11
Fertilizers, C. L.	10	13	15	15	11
Grain:					
In bags or barrels, C. L.	12	15	17	20	10
In bulk, C. L.	10	13	15	15	10
Guano:					
In bags.	12	15	17	20	13
C. L.	10	13	15	15	13
Hams, in casks.	12	15	17	25	12½
Hay:					
Bales, C. L.	10	13	15	30	10
Bales.	18	21	25	15	10
Hides:					
Dry, loose.	18	21	25	20	22½
Dry, in bales, C. L.	10	13	15	15	15
Green, C. L.	10	13	15	15	15
Hogs, dressed.	18	21	25	30	
Hops.	18	21	25	30	20
Lard.	15	19	21	20	18
Lime:					
In casks.	12	15	17	20	25
In casks, C. L.	10	13	15	15	25
Meal, in bags.	15	19	21	20	12½
Mowing-machines.	18	21	25	30	20
Pork, salted.	12	15	17	20	Per barrel 30
Potatoes:					
Common, O. R. of freezing.	15	19	21	25	Per barrel 25
Common, O. R. of freezing, C. L.	10	13	15	20	Per bushel 10
Sweet.	15	19	21	30	Per barrel 25
Rice, in casks.	12	15	17	20	12½
Salt:					
In boxes or bags.	15	19	21	30	10
Coarse, in hogsheads, barrels, or sacks.	12	15	17	20	10
Tobacco-leaf, in barrels or boxes.	12	15	17	20	18
Wool:					
In sacks.	18	21	25	30	30
Pressed in bales.	12	15	17	20	18

O. R., owner's risk.

C. L., car-load.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

Articles.	Rates in cents per 100 pounds, in car loads of not less than 20,000 pounds nor more than marked capacity of car.							
	To Omaha from—				From Omaha to—			
	Ogden.	Cheyenne.	Denver Junction.	Grand Island.	Ogden.	Cheyenne.	Denver Junction.	Grand Island.
Agricultural implements	\$1 40	\$0 95	\$0 76	\$0 35	\$1 40	\$0 95	\$0 76	\$0 35
Apples, green, O. R.	1 10	95	76	35	1 10	95	76	35
Bacon, in boxes or barrels	1 55	1 20	1 26	45	1 55	1 20	1 26	45
Beans	1 55	1 20	1 17	45	1 55	1 20	1 17	45
Beef, salted, in barrels	1 55	1 20	1 17	45	1 55	1 20	1 17	45
Butter, O. R.	2 55	1 50	1 26	45	2 55	1 50	1 26	45
Cheese, in boxes or casks	2 55	1 50	1 26	45	2 55	1 50	1 26	45
Eggs, in cases or barrels	2 55	1 65	1 26	45	2 55	1 65	1 26	45
Fertilizers, C. L.	1 55	75	1 17	45	1 55	75	1 17	45
Corn or oats	78	1 30	65	17	78	1 30	65	17
Rye or barley	78	1 30	65	18	78	1 30	65	45
Wheat	78	1 30	65	19	78	1 30	65	45
Hams, in boxes or barrels	1 55	1 20	1 26	45	1 55	1 20	1 26	45
Hides:								
Dry	3 05	1 65	1 45	51	3 05	1 65	1 45	51
Green	1 55	1 30	1 17	45	1 55	1 30	1 17	45
Horses, O. R., released	1 40	75	65	25	1 40	75	65	25
Mules, O. R., released	1 40	75	65	25	1 40	75	65	25
Cattle, O. R., released	1 40	75	65	25	1 40	75	65	25
Sheep, O. R., released	1 40	75	65	25	1 40	75	65	25
Hogs, O. R., released	1 40	75	65	25	1 40	75	65	25
Hogs, dressed, O. R.	2 05	95	1 17	51	2 05	95	1 17	51
Lard, in tierces or barrels	1 55	1 20	99	45	1 55	1 20	99	45
Lime:								
In bulk	1 75	1 30	99	45	1 75	1 30	99	45
In barrels	78	50	53	17	78	50	53	17
Lumber, common	78	50	53	22 ¹ / ₂	78	50	53	22 ¹ / ₂
Meal, in bags or barrels	78	1 30	65	45	78	1 30	65	45
Pork, in barrels	1 55	1 20	1 26	45	1 55	1 20	1 26	45
Potatoes:								
In bags or barrels, O. R.	1 55	75	65	45	1 55	75	65	45
Sweet	1 55	75	65	51	1 55	75	65	51
Poultry:								
Live, O. R.	6 10	95	76	45	6 10	95	76	45
Dressed, O. R.	3 05	1 65	1 17	67	3 05	1 65	1 17	67
Salt, sacks or barrels	78	75	53	20	78	75	53	30
Tobacco, unmanufactured, hogsh'ds	1 55	1 30	1 45	45	1 55	1 30	1 45	45
Wool:								
In sacks	1 10	1 95	99	67	1 10	1 95	99	67
Pressed, in bales	1 10	1 65	49	51	1 10	1 65	99	51

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Articles.	Council Bluffs to—				Council Bluffs from—			
	Des Moines.	Davenport.	Ottawa.	Chicago.	Des Moines.	Davenport.	Ottawa.	Chicago.
Agricultural Implements, C.L. per 100 lbs..	\$0 19	\$0 30	\$0 35	\$0 35	\$0 19	\$0 25	\$0 37½	\$0 37½
Apples, green, in barrels .....do.....	21. 7	20	26½	26½	21. 7	25	37½	37½
Bacon, in boxes or casks .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Beans .....do.....	19	25	30	30	19	23	28	28
Beef, salted, in barrels .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Butter, in tubs or firkins, minimum 18,000 pounds.....per 100 pounds..	23	30	45	45	23	27	32	32
Cheese, in boxes or casks .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	27	32	32
Cotton, pressed in bales .....do.....	23	30	35	35	23	27	32	32
Eggs, in cases or barrels, minimum 18,000 pounds.....per 100 lbs	23	30	45	45	23	27	32	32
Fertilizers, in bags .....do.....	13½	20	25	25	13½	18	23	23
Grain, in bags .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	27	32	32
Guano, in bags .....do.....	30	20	25	25	30	40	50	50
Hams, in boxes or barrels .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Hay, baled, min. 18,000 pounds.....do.....	13½	15	20	20	13½	18	23	23
Hides :								
Dry, loose .....per 100 lbs..	69	90	1 12½	1 12½	69	1 05	1 35	1 35
Green, in bundles.....do.....	23	35	30	30	23	27	32	32
Horses .....do.....	37 00	62 50	80 00	80 00	37 00	50 00	67 50	67 50
Mules .....do.....	37 00	62 50	80 00	80 00	37 00	50 00	67 50	67 50
Cattle .....do.....	27 00	52 50	70 00	70 00	27 00	47 50	65 00	65 00
Sheep (single deck).....do.....	23 00	37 50	55 00	55 00	23 00	30 00	45 00	45 00
Hogs .....do.....	27 00	52 50	70 00	70 00	27 00	47 50	65 00	65 00
Hogs, dressed (common cars).....do.....	23	40	45	45	23	27	32	32
Hops .....do.....	39	45	60	60	39	55	75	75
Lard, in tierces.....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Lime, in casks or barrels .....do.....	14½	25	30	30	14½	18	23	23
Lumber, common.....do.....	13½	20	25	25	13½	11	15	15
Meal, in bags or barrels .....do.....	19	25	30	30	19	20	25	25
Mowing machines .....do.....	19	30	35	35	19	25	37½	37½
Fork, salted, in barrels .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Potatoes :								
Common, in bags or barrels.....do.....	19	25	30	30	19	20	25	25
Sweet, in barrels .....do.....	23	30	45	45	23	27	32	32
Rice, in tierces .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	23	28	28
Salt, in sacks .....do.....	23	25	30	30	23	15	21½	21½
Wool, pressed in bales.....do.....	46	45	60	60	46	70	90	90

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD.

TRANSPORTATION RATES.

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Articles.	Chicago to—					Chicago from—				
	Kansas City.	East Saint Louis.	Mexico.	Jacksonville.	Bloomington.	Joliet.	Kansas City.	East Saint Louis.	Mexico.	Jacksonville.
Agricultural implements, C. L. per 100 lbs..	\$0 37½	\$0 15	\$5	\$0 17.4	\$0 14.6	\$0 9.5	\$0 32	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 17.4
Apples, green, in barrels	37½	13	25	15.4	13.4	09	60	13	25	15.4
Bacon, in boxes or casks.	28	12½	22	20.44	17.92	11.20	25½	12½	22	20.44
Beans	28	12½	22	17.75	15	10.7	25½	12½	22	17.75
Beef, salted, in barrels	32	15	17	20.44	17.92	11.20	30	15	17	20.44
Butter, in tubs or firkins	32	15	17	10.4	08.45	05.4	30	15	17	10.4
Cheese, in boxes or casks	32	15	25	20.44	17.92	11.20	30	15	25	20.44
Cotton, pressed, in bales.	32	15	25	26.8	22.4	14	32	15	25	26.8
Eggs, in cases or barrels	32	15	25	26.8	22.4	14	45	15	25	26.8
Fertilizers, in bags	32	10	17	10.4	08.45	05.4	30	10	17	10.4
Grain, in bags	32	10	20	14.4	11.9	07.9	30	10	20	14.4
Guano, in bags	50	20	46	33.5	28.3	19	25½	20	46	33.5
Hams, in boxes or barrels	28	12½	20	20.44	17.92	11.20	25½	12½	20	20.44
Hay, in bales	23	08	17	10.4	08.45	05.4	20	08	17	10.4
Hides:										
Dry, loose	1 35	45	60	43.2	36	23	1 12.5	45	60	43.2
Green, in bundles	32	15	25	17.4	14.6	09.5	45	15	25	17.4
Horses	67 50	35 00	44 00	35 70	29 20	18 50	67 50	35 00	44 00	35 70
Mules	67 50	35 00	44 00	35 70	29 20	18 50	67 50	35 00	44 00	35 70
Cattle	65 00	25 00	42 00	31 00	25 40	16 50	65 00	25 00	42 00	31 00
Sheep (single deck)	45 00	25 00	37 00	26 80	21 60	13 25	45 00	25 00	37 00	26 80
Hogs, dressed, common cars. per 100 lbs.	65 00	25 00	42 00	31 00	25 40	16 50	42 00	25 00	42 00	31 00
Hops	32	15	25	17.4	14.6	09.5	42	15	25	17.4
Lard, in tierces	75	30	60	43.2	36	23	60	30	60	43.2
Lime, in tierces	28	12½	20	20.44	17.92	11.20	25½	12½	20	20.44
Lumber (common)	23	11	17	10.4	08.45	05.4	30	11	17	10.4
Meal, in bags or barrels	15	10	20	12.4	10.4	06.5	25½	10	20	12.4
Mowing machines	25	10	25	14.75	12	07.7	25½	10	25	14.75
Pork, salted, in barrels	37½	15	25	17.4	14.6	09.5	32	15	25	17.4
Potatoes:										
Common, in bags or barrels	28	12½	20	20.44	17.92	11.20	25½	12½	20	20.44
Sweet, in tierces	25	10	20	15.75	13	08.7	30	10	20	15.75
Rice, in tierces	32	15	60	43.2	36	23	45	15	60	43.2
Salt, in sacks	28	12½	22	15.4	13.4	09	30	12½	22	15.4
Wool, pressed, in bales	21½	08	14½	15.4	13.4	09	30	08	14½	15.4
	90	40	25	17.4	14.6	09.5	60	40	25	17.4

C. L.—Car load.

Joint through freight tariff.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD, AND BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD IN NEBRASKA.

Between Chicago and—	Car-load rates.							
	Broom corn.	Wheat, flaxseed, or potatoes.	Rye or barley.	Corn, oats, and millstuffs.	Flour.	Horses and mules.	Cattle and hogs.	Sheep.
Republican Valley Railway:	<i>Per 100</i>	<i>Per 100</i>	<i>Per 100</i>	<i>Per 100</i>		<i>Per car</i>	<i>Per car.</i>	<i>Per car</i>
Eastern Division:	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Per bbl.</i>	<i>load.</i>	<i>load.</i>	<i>load.</i>
Pawnee	\$0 46	\$0 36	\$0 33	\$0 30	72	\$95 00	\$85 00	\$63 75
Crete	46	36	34	31	72	95 00	85 00	63 75
Wilber	46	36	34	31	72	95 00	85 00	63 75
Beatrice	47	37	35	32	74	95 00	85 00	63 75
Western Division:								
Hastings	53	43	40	38	86	100 00	90 00	67 50
Red Cloud	51	46	38	34	92	100 00	90 00	67 50
Atchison and Nebraska Railroad								
Division:								
Falls City	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Humboldt	45	35	33	30	70	92 00	82 00	61 50
Tecumseh	45	35	33	30	70	95 00	85 00	63 75
Lincoln	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Seward	46	36	34	30	72	95 00	85 00	63 75
David City	47	37	35	30	74	95 00	85 00	63 75
Columbus	50	40	37	35	80	95 00	85 00	63 75
Nebraska Railway Division:								
Lincoln	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Seward	46	36	34	30	72	95 00	85 00	63 75
York	48	38	35	33	76	95 00	85 00	63 75
Aurora	51	41	38	36	82	95 00	85 00	63 75
Central City	53	43	40	38	86	95 00	85 00	63 75
Brownville	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Main line:								
Plattsmouth	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Ashland	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Lincoln	45	35	33	30	70	90 00	80 00	60 00
Crete	46	36	34	31	72	95 00	85 00	63 75
Fairmount	48	38	35	33	76	95 00	85 00	63 75
Sutton	50	40	36	35	80	95 00	85 00	63 75
Harvard	51	41	38	36	82	95 00	85 00	63 75
Hastings	53	43	40	38	86	100 00	90 00	67 50
Kearney	53	43	40	38	86	105 00	95 00	71 25

Through rates of freight.

GEORGIA RAILROAD.

Between Augusta, Ga., and—	Corn shellers, mowing ma- chines.	Corn and cotton planters set up, cotton-seed hullers, reapers, reapers and mow- ers combined, threshers and separators.	Corn and cotton planters, knocked down in bundles or boxes, cotton gins, cot- ton-gin condensers and feeders.	Bacon, packed, in any quan- tity. Bulk meat, C. L., O. R. of spolling.	Flour, in sacks.	Grain, meal and bran, any quantity. Hay, C. L.	Flour, meal, and grits, in barrels.	Beef and pork, salted, in barrels.	*Live stock, C. L.
	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per barrel.	Per barrel.	Per 100 lbs.
Cairo, Ill.	\$1 18	\$1 77	\$1 02	\$0 49	\$0 36	\$0 35	\$0 70	\$1 47	\$1 18
Cincinnati, Ohio.									
Evansville, Ind.									
East Cairo, Ill.									
Henderson, Ky.									
Jeffersonville, Ind.	65	97½	58	23	21	20	42	69	65
Louisville, Ky.									
Chattanooga, Tenn.									
Dalton, Ga.									
Rome, Ga.									
Chicago, Ill.	1 68	2 52	1 42	63	48	46	92	1 89	1 68
Columbus, Ky.	1 16	1 74	1 00	47	34	33	66	1 41	1 16
Hickman, Ky.	1 53	2 29½	1 32	59	44	42	84	1 77	1 53
East Saint Louis.									
Saint Louis, Mo.									
Havana, Ill.									
Pekin, Ill.									
Peoria, Ill.	1 61	2 41½	1 37	61	46	44	88	1 83	1 61
Knoxville, Tenn.	91	1 36½	79	48	34	34	68	1 48	91
Memphis, Tenn.	1 13	1 69½	97	44	31	30	60	1 32	1 13
Nashville, Tenn.	83	1 24½	72	41	28	28	56	1 23	83

* Special contract for less than car load.

Transatlantic freight rates.

Articles.	Monarch Line.	Inman Royal Mail Line.	Anchor Line.	General Transat- lantic Co.	North Ger- man Lloyd S. S. Co.	Guion Line.
	New York to London.	New York to Liverpool.	New York to Glasgow.	New York to Havre.	New York to Bremen.	New York to Liverpool.
Wheat per bushel..	\$0 05	\$0 03	\$0 04	\$0 12	\$0 15	\$0 02
Corn do	05	03	* 04	12	15	02
Flour per barrel..	42	12	36	1 00	72	18
Flour (sacks) .. per 2,240 lbs..	2 40	1 20	3 00	†22½	†24	1 20
Bacon do	4 80	2 40	4 80	5 04	†24	2 40
Lard do	4 80	2 40	3 60	5 04	†24	2 40
Cheese do	5 40	3 60	7 20	8 96	†30	3 60
Tallow do	4 80	2 40	3 00	5 04	†24	2 16
Beef per tierce..	1 14	48	96	1 25	1 25	48
Pork per barrel..	72	30	66	1 00	84	30
Oil cake per 2,240 lbs..	2 40	1 20 to 1 80	2 40	8 96	†24	1 20
Cotton per pound.	.....	comp'd, 00½	.....	00½	150	00½
Hops do	01	.....	01	00½	†1 00	.....
Tobacco per hhd..	6 00	4 80	4 80	8 00	6 00	6 00
Rosin per 280 lbs..	42	18	30	1 00	† 18	20
Lard in small pack- ages per 2,240 lbs.	6 00	2 40 to 3 60	6 00	†27½	†30	3 00
Tobacco, in cases per 40 cu. ft.	3 60	3 60	4 80	8 00	2 00	3 60
Measurement, per ton, 40 cubic feet.	2 40 to 3 60 (Light and heavy).	3 to 4 80	3 60	8 00	6 to 10	2 40 to 3 00
Primage	5 per cent.	5 per cent	5 per cent.	5 per cent.	.....	5 per cent.

* Per 60 pounds.

† Per 100 pounds.

‡ Per case.

Articles.	Old Colony Steamboat Company, between New York and Bos- ton.	Articles.	New York and Charles- ton Steamship Com- pany, between New York & Charleston.
Agricultural implements..per 100 lbs..	\$0 25	Flour, in sacks .....per 100 lbs..	\$0 17
Apples.....per bbl..	25	Wheat, in bags .....do....	15
Bacon.....per 100 lbs..	12½	Corn, in bags .....do....	15
Beef, salted, in barrels.....per bbl..	30	Barley, in bags .....do....	20
Butter, in tubs or firkins..per 100 lbs..	20	Oats, in bags.....do....	15
Cheese:		Pork.....per bbl..	60
In boxes.....per box..	20	Beef.....do....	60
In casks.....per cask..	18	Lard, barrels or tierces..per 100 lbs..	15
Fertilizers, in bags.....per 100 lbs..	11	Horses .....per head..	*20 00
Flour.....per bbl..	20	Mules .....do....	*20 00
Lard, in tierces .....per 100 lbs..	50	Cattle.....do....	*20 00
Lumber.....do....	15	Sheep, boxed .....per cub. ft..	20
Pork, salted, in barrels.....per bbl..	30	Lumber, ordinary.....per 1,000 ft..	10 00
Potatoes:		Salt, table .....per 100 lbs..	25
Common, in barrels.....do....	25	Salt, Liverpool, released..per sack..	20
Sweet, in barrels.....do....	25	Apples .....per bbl..	40
Salt.....per 100 lbs..	10	Dried fruits and berries..per 100 lbs..	30
Wool:		Pease and beans, dried.....do....	20
Foreign, pressed, in bales.....do....	18	Butter.....do....	40
Domestic, in bags.....do....	30	Cheese, American.....do....	30
Cattle .....per head..	9 00	Hops, baled .....per cub. ft..	08
Cattle, 2 or 3 head.....do....	7 50	Eggs, released, in boxes .....do....	08
Horses:		Rice .....per 100 lbs..	25
4, 5, or 6 head .....do....	6 00	Potatoes.....per bbl..	30
7 or more.....do....	5 00	Vegetables (except onions and cab- bages).....per bbl..	30
Sheep.....do....	4 50	Vinegar.....do....	70
2 or 3 head .....do....	3 75	Wool, in bags .....per 100 lbs..	45
4, 5, or 6.....do....	3 00	Wool, in bales, pressed .....do....	32
7 or more.....do....	2 50	Tobacco, plug, manufactured.do....	25
Hogs, dressed .....per carcass..	18	Tobacco, smoking and cut ..per ft..	08
Grain.....per 100 lbs..	10	Eggs, released .....per bbl..	1 00
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogs- heads.....per 100 lbs..	14		

* When released by written agreement.

Articles.	Portland Steam Packet Company, between Boston and Portland.	Windsor Line, between Providence and Phil- adelphia.	
Agricultural implements.....	per 100 pounds.....	\$0 25	\$0 30
Apples.....	per barrel.....	15	25
Bacon, in boxes.....	per 100 pounds.....	10	15
Beans.....	per barrel.....	20	35
Beef, salted.....	do.....	20	40
Butter, in tubs or firkins.....	per 100 pounds.....	15	25
Cheese, in boxes.....	do.....	15	20
Cotton, in bales.....	do.....	10	.....
Eggs:			
In barrels.....	per barrel.....	25	50
In cases.....	per foot.....	03	10
Fertilizers, in bags.....	per 100 pounds.....	07½	15
Corn.....	per bushel.....	06	*06
Oats.....	do.....	03	*05
Rye.....	do.....	05	*08
Barley.....	do.....	05	*10
Wheat.....	do.....	.....	*08
Guano, in bags.....	per 100 pounds.....	07½	.....
Hams, in casks.....	do.....	10	15
Hides:			
Dry.....	per 100 pounds.....	20	15
Dry, in bales.....	do.....	10	.....
Green.....	do.....	10	15
Hogs, dressed.....	do.....	10	.....
Hops.....	do.....	15	25
Lard, in tierces.....	do.....	10	13
Lime, in barrels.....	per barrel.....	15	.....
Lumber:			
Hard.....	per 1,000 feet.....	3 00	9 00
Soft.....	do.....	2 00	5 00
Meal:			
In sacks.....	per 100 pounds.....	10	.....
In barrels.....	per barrel.....	15	.....
Pork, salted.....	per 100 pounds.....	10	40
Potatoes:			
In sacks.....	per bushel.....	06	.....
In barrels.....	per barrel.....	15	20
Sweet, in barrels.....	do.....	15	.....
Rice, in tierces.....	per 100 pounds.....	10	.....
Salt, in sacks.....	do.....	10	15
Tobacco, unmanufactured, in hogsheads.....	do.....	10	.....
Wool:			
In sacks.....	per 100 pounds.....	20	25
In sacks, washed.....	do.....	30	.....
In sacks, unwashed.....	do.....	15	.....
In sacks, pressed.....	do.....	10	15
Cattle.....	per head.....	.....	12 00
Salt, Liverpool, released.....	per 100 pounds.....	.....	15

* In bags.

